THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVI.—NO. 61. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,767

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

OUTLINES.

A man drowned in Western North Carolina. —— A serious charge against a former resident of Asheville, N. C. —— Movements of vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron. —— Railroad news—the Southern said to have acquired control of the Georga, Southern & Florida. ——Suits for libel against the proprietor of a Philadelphia paper and a New York editor. —— President Clevel·d will announce no change in his official family for the present: Judge Moran may be the Attorney-General; Auditor Morton removed for cause; resignation of the Collector at Georgetown, D. C. —— Military execution—an officer of the Spanish army shot by order of a court-martial. —— State University—centennial celebration; three thousand people present. —— South Carolina—a new move in the Dispensary case—in contempt of Simonton's order. —— Illinois Democrats—free silver men in the Convention at Illinois; came near breaking up in a row at the start because of a resolution endorsing Gov. Altgeld; the speeches strongly against President Cleveland; a platform adopted. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— Base ball games played yesterday. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@2 per cent., last loan at 1 per cent., and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 7¼ cents: middling uplands 7¼ cents; Southern flour was dull and steady; common to fair extra $2.65@3.40; good to choice do $3.50@4.25; wheat dull and firmer, with option, No. 2 red in store at elevator 79¾@80c; afloat 80¼c; corn dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 56c; afloat 57c; spirits turpentine quiet and easy at 29¼@29¾c; rosin dull and easy; common to good strained $1.55@1.60.

A contemporary remarks that "the outcome of the income tax didn't amount to much." It amounted to $200,000 to lawyer Choate and a corresponding disgust to a good many other people.

Judge Harlan, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is six feet two inches tall, and hefty. Since his dissenting opinion on the income tax decision there are lots of people in this country who regard him as the biggest man on the bench.

Senator George, of Mississippi, who has been in the Senate since 1881 and ranks as one of the ablest men in that body, is critically ill at his home in Carrollton. He is a soldier of two wars, the Mexican war and the war between the States.

Weather man Dunn, of New York, figured out some time ago that we were behind 600 degrees in heat for this year, in which we had to catch up to make the average. Late reports indicate that old Sol is coming down to business and getting there.

Wilmington, Delaware, has gone Democratic for the first time in several years, and now some of the Republicans of that and other States are demanding that Addicks be thrown over as the Jonah that did it. We expect Addicks wishes he had those $80,000 back that he spent to carry the State for the Republicans at the last election.

Major Higley, an Iowa man, who has lived for some years in Honolulu, and is a friend of President Dole, is visiting his home and is quoted as saying that if the United States do not annex Hawaii she will seek annexation to Japan. If the former does not occur, and the so-called Republic survives, the Japanese will swallow it up, for there are forty thousand of them there now, and as many as may be necessary for that purpose can be conveniently spared from Japan.

There are lots of what they call "sacred places" in India, old ruins within which, according to popular superstition, it is sacrilegious to kill an animal which is found within or takes refuge within them. This, it is said, accounts for the great number of poisonous reptiles and life destroying animals in that country. These are the breeding places where they are out of the reach of danger and increase very rapidly. Last year they killed 2,800 people and 90,000 head of cattle.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

A contemporary remarks that the office of President of the United States is one of such dignity that no man who runs after it should be permitted to have it. Theoretically that is very nice, but if this rule were adopted and adhered to the office would be vacant most of the time.

The sizzard is what they call the thing which has been yanking the perspiration out of mortals and the stiffening out of spermaceti candles for the past several days. But it would be just as hot by any other name.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANKS—Notice.
A. D. BROWN—Great sale.
BASE BALL—At Hilton Park.
BASE BALL—At Hilton Friday.
ST. ANDREW'S S. S.—Excur'n to Lake.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The entertainment to be given by the Sunbeam Club for the benefit of the Catharine Kennedy Home will be at the Opera House.

—Local forecast: The temperature will probably fall ten to fifteen degrees in this vicinity during the next two or three days or less.

— The gauge of water in the river at Fayetteville Tuesday at 8 a. m. was four feet; a fall of about one inch in the previous twenty-four hours.

— Harker, of Maxton, claims the championship for that town as a Summer resort. He says 99 was the highest range of the thermometer there during the recent scorch.

— St. Andrew's Presbyterian Sunday School will give their annual excursion to Waccamaw Lake Tuesday, June 11th. Tickets can be had at Yates' and J. Hicks Bunting's stores.

— The STAR is informed that the cut rates which have been in effect on the Seaboad Air Line will be withdrawn on the 11th of this month and the regular passenger tariff established again.

— A good game of baseball may be expected to-day between Schenck's Wilmington club and the Newbern club. Both clubs are composed of colored players, but they can put up an interesting game.

— The *Wilmington* had a large crowd on the moonlight excursion last night, fully one-third being ladies. It was a delightful night for those who sought relief from the high temperature of the city.

— The Atlantic National Bank, the National Bank of Wilmington and the banking house of Murchison & Co. give notice that they will close at 12 o'clock noon Saturdays from June 1st to September 1st.

— The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets at reduced rates to Raleigh, for the North Carolina Teachers' Association, June 19th to 26th. Rate from Wilmington $5.30; Fayetteville $3.90; Maxton, $4.40.

— Schenck's ball-players (colored) it is reported got into a row in Newbern Tuesday night and Schenck was cut with a knife in several places, but not seriously. They were beaten in the game of ball by the Newbern team.

THE COTTON PROSPECT.

Planters Deeply Interested in Prices—The Best Authorities Believe the Improvement Will Be Maintained.

During last week the price of spot cotton reached 7 cents per pound for middling. This figure represents an advance since the close of February, of 2 cents per pound or $10 per bale. As most of the crop was sold prior to the advance, the improvement has left but small profit among the actual producers, and were the higher level of prices established not to endure until next crop, the farmers, instead of being benefitted, would be actually injured because of the encouragement to expect better things which they have experienced.

The cotton producers are, therefore, deeply interested in the problem as to whether or not the advance established will endure. It should be said at once that the most capable authorities in the cotton trade are believers in the maintenance of the improvement, and some even predict better prices than any which have been so far experienced. It should be remembered that notwithstanding the immense crop of the past season, the country was never so bare of cotton as it is at the present moment. Considering the great increase in the production, the visible supply is not very much larger than last year.

It is now generally conceded that the last crop was sold at prices entirely too low, and the eagerness with which foreign consumers absorbed it attests this fact. There is little probability that even under favorable circumstances the next crop will approach that of last season, while, taking into consideration the smaller acreage planted, the reduced use of fertilizers and the unusually bad weather which has been experienced, there is every reason to expect that the yield will prove very materially smaller than last year.

Should the crop prove to be anything like 7,500,000 bales, the small excess to be carried over on September 1st next, if there should actually be an excess, will prove no barrier to a further improvement in prices over and above the level now prevailing. As crop prospects are now anything but brilliant, the outlook for the maintenance of prices would seem to be exceedingly good.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N C., June 6.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 80°; 8 p. m., 78°; maximum, 91°; minimum, 74°; mean, 82°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month up to date .00 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, rain in eastern, fair in western portion; cooler in eastern, warmer in extreme western portion; westerly winds.

For South Carolina, showers; westerly winds.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. I. M. Powell, of Fair Bluff, is in the city.

— Miss Sue Jones, of Southport, is in the city visiting friends.

— Capt. V. V. Richardson, of Whiteville, is here on business.

— Mr. L. L. Mallard was in the city yesterday calling on the wholesale merchants.

— Mr. Thos. Ricaud, brother of ex-Mayor A. G. Ricaud, arrived in the city yesterday. He is on a visit to relatives.

— Mrs. Brown, of Baltimore, mother of the clever and popular travelling salesman, Mr. E. D. Brown, arrived in the city last night on a few days' visit. While here she will visit our Summer resorts and other places of interest in this section.

— Messrs. J. F. Wright, Kinston; J. H. Lewis, Hamlet; E. L. Pearce, Scott's Hill; J. A. Westbrook, Mt. Olive; J. J. Powers, Laurinburg; W. G. LeDuc, Fayetteville; R. D. White, Burlington; D. Holmes, Raleigh; Wm. Conrod, Charlotte, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

A HOME WEDDING.

Miss Lottie May Willard Married to Mr. D. C. Whitted.

Miss Lottie May Willard and Mr. D C. Whitted were married last evening at 6 o'clock at the residence of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Willard, on Orange street, in the presence of relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Hoge, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the young couple standing under a beautiful bell of flowers suspended from an arch constructed of bamboo and other evergreens. Miss Anna Mebane was maid of honor and Mr. C. H. Dahlgren best man. The other attendants were Miss Emma Chadbourn of Wilmington and Mr. Arthur Williams of Fayetteville, Miss Bessie Taylor and Mr. E. P. Willard, Miss Mary Cronly and Mr. Chas. H. Robinson, Jr., master Spiers Hicks page.

The bride is the second daughter of Mr. A. A. Willard, one of the most popular young ladies of Wilmington, and the groom is junior member of the enterprising firm of Brown & Whitted. They left on the 7.45 p. m. train on the Carolina Central for a visit to Captain Thomas C. Whitted, father of the groom, at his home in Bladen county.

Base Ball at Hilton To-morrow.

The Wilmington Base Ball Association teams will have a game at Hilton Park to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Two first-class teams have been selected and with the cast of players promise a good game. Several improvements have been made in the association. The following players compose the teams to play to-morrow:

Atlantic.		Enterprise.
Zellers,	catch,	Dahlgren.
Oldham,	pitch,	Wise.
Allen,	1st base,	Beery.
Fourlong,	2nd base,	Rankin.
French,	3rd base,	Stephens.
Smith,	short stop,	Bray.
Schulken,	left f.,	Graham.
Watson,	c. f.,	Delano.
Wright,	r. f.,	Roberts.
Tolar,	subs.	Danforth.

Rev. Dr. Patterson.

The Wilmington battalion, under command of Lieutenant Commander George L. Morton, Col. W. J. Woodward, acting adjutant, will assemble in front of the City Hall Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, to act as an escort to the survivors of the Third N. C. Regiment and Cape Fear Camp of Confederate Veterans. The line of march will be from the City Hall to St. John's Church, where at 5.30 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Patterson will deliver a discourse to the soldiers. The services will be of an interesting character, and it hoped all the veterans will attend. It is the wish of Dr. Patterson, who was the chaplain of the Third N. C. Regiment, that all the survivors of this regiment be present that he may greet his old comrades with a hearty shake of the hand.

First Baptist Church.

The meetings at the First Baptist Church continue to be very interesting, indeed. The interest grows daily and is specially manifest in that people are thinking and talking of the truths presented; action must follow. To-night Mr. Crane's subject will be "The Great Trial Scene."

The bell will not ring to-day as there is severe sickness near the church; but services will begin promptly at 8 a. m., lasting only about one hour, and at 8 p. m.

Knights of Pythias.

At the meeting of Stonewall Lodge No. 1. K. of P., on Monday night, the following officers were elected for the term:

Chancellor Commander—W. H. Howell.
Vice Chancellor—B. H. Scott.
Prelate—C. W. Stewart.
Master of the Work—E. T. Coghill.
Master at Arms—W. S. Wishart.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

It was slightly cooler yesterday in the cotton belt. The maximum temperatures at stations in the Wilmington district were recorded as follows: Charlotte and Greensboro 90; Wilmington 91; Raleigh and Weldon 94; Goldsboro and Lumberton 96; Cheraw, Florence, and Newbern 98. There was no rain in this district.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKETS.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Strawberries are about steady, with more moderate offerings. Huckleberries in good supply and weak. Blackberries scarce. No Charleston receipts of vegetables and the offerings were moderate, with the demand a little better. Muskmelons—Florida, per barrel, $2.00 to 3.00. Cherries—North Carolina, per pound, 8 to 10c. Blackberries—North Carolina, per quart, 5 to 10c. Watermelons—Florida, each, 60c to $1.00. Gooseberries, prime, per quart, 7 to 8c. Huckleberries—North Carolina, per quart, 5 to 10c. Peaches—Georgia, carrier, $2.00 to 5.00. Strawberries—Maryland and Delaware, 8c to 10c per quart; Eastern Shore 4c to 8c; Norfolk 2c to 5c. Asparagus, 50c to $1.25 per dozen bunches. Beets, barrel crate, 50c to $1.00. Cukes—Florida, crate, 50c to $1.00; Charleston $1.00 to 1.50; Savannah, crate, 75c to $1.25. Cabbages—Charleston, barrel crate, 35c to $1.00; North Carolina do, 75c to $1.25; Norfolk do, 75c to $1.25. Peas—Eastern Shore, basket, 60c to $1.00; Maryland, 75c to $1.00; Baltimore, small basket, 60 to 75c; Norfolk, per basket, 75c to $1.00. Onions—New Orleans, per bag, $1.25 to 1.50. Potatoes—Southern, $2.25 to 3.25; Chili red, $2.25 to 3.00; white, $2.25 to 3.00; poor to fair, $1.00 to 2 00; Southern seconds, $1.00 to 1.50. String beans—Charleston, wax, per basket, 75c to $1.25; green, 75 to $1.25; common, 35 to 60c; Georgia, per crate, 50 to 75c; per basket, 50c to $1.00; North Carolina, wax, per basket, $1.00 to 1.50. Squash—Florida, marrow, per crate, $1.50. Tomatoes—Florida, choice, per carrier, $1.50; do common, $1.00 to 1.25.

Maxton Building Association.

The sixth annual meeting of the Maxton Building and Loan Association was held in Maxton Tuesday afternoon, when the following Directors were elected: Dr. J. D. Croom and Messrs. J. S. McRae, Ed. McRae and G. B. Patterson, of Maxton; Col. E. F. McRae, of Raemont; J. H. Morrison, of Lumberton, and Wm. H. Bernard, of Wilmington.

The Constitution was so changed as to conform to the law passed by the Legislature regulating interest. The stockholders declined to make any recommendation to the Directors concerning a reduction of interest on the eight-per-cent. contracts made before the passage of the law. A discussion of the question developed the fact that those who were paying eight per cent. were the strongest opposers of a reduction to six per cent., the argument, of course, being that the series of stock in which they had borrowed would mature earlier on an eight-per-cent. basis.

A GROCERS' BOYCOTT.

The Retail Grocers Will Refuse to Route Goods by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The Charleston delegation to the Retail Grocers' Convention, held in Atlanta last week, says the *News and Courier*, has returned to the city. The gentlemen composing the delegation are much pleased with the work done by the Convention, and feel confident that it will result in much good. Probably the most important action taken was a resolution adopted in regard to the method of making purchases. While the grocers did not say so in so many words, it is evident that it was and is still to boycott the Louisville and Nashville Railroad system.

It seems that the grocers applied to the railroads for certain uniform rates on all goods in carload lots and less than carload lots, and the Louisville and Nashville was the only one of the lines applied to that refused their request. The grocers naturally got rather hot under the collar over the matter and cast about in their minds for some way of "catching even." Now there are two ways of purchasing, one "delivered" and the other what is known as "f. o. b." in the latter case the grocer has the privilege of routing his own purchase. So the Convention determined that in the future all members of the Association should buy goods "f. o. b." and while it may not have been said in so many words, it was understood that grocers buying in this way will have their purchases routed any other way except via the Louisville and Nashville system. This will be a pretty heavy blow at that railroad. Pretty much all of the largest grocerymen in the South are members of the Association, and if the boycott is enforced it will mean the last of many a carload of stuff to the Louisville and Nashville.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Post-office June 4, 1895:

WOMEN'S LIST.

B—Mrs C D Bayed, Miss Lillie Bibbs, Mrs Matilda Barry. D—Mrs F G DuPont. E—Miss Georgie Edwards, Mrs J Woodard Earl. G—Mrs Mickey B Gill. T—Miss Minnie Thompson. H—Mrs Sallie Hifner. J—Mrs H F Jones. L—Mollie F Logan. M—Miss Nora McClain, Miss Maggie Morriss, Miss Moore, Mary A Melvin. R—Ann E Russell, Mrs Samuel Rodges. S—Miss Callie Smith, Mrs Lula Snider, Lauraanna Slade, Minnie Shield. T—Miss Ella Tucker. W—Mrs Annie Wright, Miss Carrye Mae Wilder, Miss Frankie Williams, Miss May Willy.

MEN'S LIST.

B—D Belti, J W Brooks, Robert Bell. C—A W Connors, A D Cowan. D—Jake Daves, Jacob Dickson, Peter Dickinson, Peter Dixon. E—Mr I Entus. G—Jas Garet. H—T H Howard. I—Fred Irwin. J—Rev A L Jones, Nelson Jones, Sidney Jones. K—R W Killebner, Robt Kelly. L—Arthur Loun, G W Lawrence, Johnson Lane, Sacedy Lynch, P Larington. M—Ashley Moore, Chas McGreer, Mr Elizah Mosley, James M Morrison, L E Martin, R A Mitchell. O—J J Orrell. P—C H Pilcher, C A Pariah, Jerry Patterson, Leon Procot, Nelson Purcell. R—Denniss Rone. S—W Silverhill. T—E J Taylor, H P Townsend, G W Turner, W R Taylor. W—John Washing, John Willbank 2, John Williamson, L Wakefield, Ramson Williams, Semon Williams, Thos J Willis.

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

Addie M Brown, Mattie Allen, John Dollon, Mary Danger, Mary L Hall, Julions Mixton, Mary Patterson, Mollie Simmons, W H Shaw, Minnie J Williams.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

— Admitting that the hot weather was "bad for the race," it was surely a blessing to the crop.

RALEIGH HAPPENINGS.

DEATH OF DR. BAILEY, EDITOR BIBLICAL RECORDER.

Meeting of Directors of Baptist Female University—The Will of the Late W. J. Hawkins—Delegates to be Sent to the Memphis Convention—Commencement at A. and M. College June 10th.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 5.

Rev. Dr. Christopher T. Bailey, editor and proprietor of the *Biblical Recorder*, died here this morning, in the 60th year of his age. Rev. Dr. Bailey was paralyzed several years ago in the pulpit of the Fayetteville Street Baptist Church, while pronouncing the benediction, after having delivered a sermon. Since that time he has been in failing health and has been able to do but very little editorial work. Dr. Bailey was the most active and influential, and perhaps the best known Baptist in the State up to the time of his paralysis. He was active and vigorous in his work, and his efforts were crowned with success. When he took charge of the *Biblical Recorder* it was a poor piece of property, but now it is one of the best paying newspapers in the State. Dr. Bailey was a most liberal and generous man, and he always had a good word for every one. His editorial work, perhaps more than any other thing, showed him the man that he was. In writing he was forcible and convincing, always using a vein of subdued humor with telling effect. The funeral will probably occur to-morrow.

The Directors of the Baptist Female University met in this city yesterday. They discussed the plans before them for building the University. Mr. Springfield, the financial secretary, tells me he is meeting with much success in securing subscriptions. He is canvassing the State. Work on the buildings goes on rapidly.

Since the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for the county went out of existence last Saturday, the duties of the office, except the examination of teachers, devolves upon the Register of Deeds, who is secretary *ex-officio* to the Board of County Commissioners. He gets five per cent for all the work done.

Clerk of the Court Young has decided to make the attorneys for the executors of the will of the late W. J. Hawkins—defendents in the case before him—file a more specific answer than the one recently filed by them in answer to Mrs. Hawkins' dissent.

Wm. Barbee, a prominent farmer of Cedar Fork township, this county, died yesterday from a stroke of paralysis.

Secretary Nichols received a telegram from President Carr to-day congratulating him and the citizens on securing the guarantee of $3,500 to hold the fair.

The Messrs. Stewart claim that the overcharge of $20 on a $94 job for the Railroad Commission, was on account of an error in calculation.

Next Friday there will be a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Bimetallic Conference in Memphis. Prominent business men are behind the meeting.

It is quite interesting to note that the Poppilist Executive Committee has taken up the cry of the Democratic Executive Committee in declaring themselves for the silver question.

It cost the State $50 to get a prisoner here from Cherokee who is to serve a one year's term.

The Commencement exercises at the A. & M. College begin on the 10th. The closing exercises of the Raleigh Male Academy are on the 9th.

Gen. F. H. Cameron's small daughter had the misfortune to fall out of a swing to-day while high up in the air. Her face was badly mashed and jawbone broken.

DAVIS MILITARY COLLEGE.

Diplomas Presented to the Graduating Class Literary Address by Gen. E. W. Moise.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

WINSTON, N. C. June 5.—This was Commencement day proper of the Davis Military College, and the exercises were of a high order, and inspiring to friends and patrons of the institution. The address by Gen. E. W. Moise, of Sumter, S. C. was an able effort. He made a comparison between the characters of Napoleon Bonaparte and Robert E. Lee.

Diplomas were presented to the graduating class by Rev. J. F. George, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Capt. D. W. Thrower, of North Carolina, received the degree of C. E; Cadet E. Lyerly and Lieut. J. H. Pritchard, of North Carolina, and Sergeant Wm. Simpkins, of Florida, the degree of A. B; Cadet W. Mack Reiche and Sergt. C. M. Wesson, of Maryland, the degree of B. S. It was announced that Capt. Thrower, Sergt. Wesson, and Cadet Simpkins were the most distinguished in military science. Their names will be reported to the Governors of their respective States and published in the U. S. *Army Journal*. Diplomas were also awarded to four graduates in the commercial department and one for architectural drawing.

FUCHS-HAAR.

Marriage at St. Paul's Lutheran Church Last Night.

A very pretty wedding took place last night at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The contracting parties were Mr. Henry F. Haar and Miss Sophie C. M. Fuchs. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and was crowded with spectators. Rev. K. Boldt united the happy couple in the bonds of matrimony, the bride being led to the altar and given away by her brother, Mr. J. W. H. Fuchs. Mr. Jergen Haar was best man, and Miss Lilly Haar maid of honor. The bridesmaid and groomsman were Miss Minnie Geutersloh and Mr. Fred. Fuchs.

The ushers were Messrs. Henry Duls, Eddie Ahrens, Martin Schnibben and Ernest Strunck.

After the marriage the bridal party went to their residence on Front street, where a reception was held.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—7 casks spirits turpentine, 26 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—70 casks spirits turpentine, 41 bbls rosin, 73 bbls tar, 42 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—13 casks spirits turpentine, 42 bbls rosin, 16 bbls tar.

Schooner Samuel—70 casks spirits turpentine, 31 bbls rosin, 40 bbls tar.

Schooner Nancy Ann—60 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Spirits turpentine, 97 casks; rosin, 114 bbls; tar, 216 bbls; crude turpentine, 59 bbls.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SALE!

(CONTINUED)

We will offer this week some very great bargains.

It is not merely to draw the trade, that we make these offers, but to rid ourselves of as much stock as possible during the Summer months.

Our sales have been all and more than we anticipated. During our continued sale we will offer on

Thursday

Carpets, Mattings, RUGS, CURTAINS, Portieres. Curtain Poles, Fixtures, Brocatelles, Cloaks, Shirt Waist, Trunks, Valises, Screens.

20 Per Cent. Less than Marked Price.

List of Carpets—Gobelin, Wilton, Axminster, Moquette, Smith's Body, Ten Wire Jap, 8 and 7 wire Jap, 3-ply extra, 2-ply super, Jute tracking.

On Friday

We will offer everything in

Domestic and Foreign GINGHAMS,

20 Per Cent. Less Than Marked Price.

A few more of those black Lawns at 10c per yard, worth 10c.

Saturday

Will be our

Remnant Day.

Every Remnant in the house will be sold at One half the Marked Price.

One Half the Real Value.

Don't Forget our GREAT Remnant Day.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

June 6 tf

Notice.

THE following City Banks will close at 12 o'clock on Saturdays from June 1st to September 1st: Atlantic National Bank—W. J. Toomer, Cashier. Murchison & Co.—J. V. Grainger, Cashier. National Bank of Wilmington—F. R. Hawes, Cashier.

June 6 1t

Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists

N. E. Cor. Front & Market sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

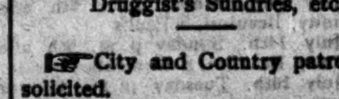
Drugs, Chemicals AND Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Proprietary Medicines, Druggist's Sundries, etc., etc.

☞ City and Country patronage solicited.

may 7 3m

Seacoast Railroad.



Schedule in Effect June 1, 1895.

Trains leave Princess street Station at 6.30 a. m., 10 a. m., 3.00, 5.10 and 7.15 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.10 and 9.30 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 12 m and 7 p. m.

June 1 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Excursion

To LAKE WACCAMAW.

By St. Andrew's Presbyterian S.S.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1895.

Adults 50c., Children 25c. Train leaves Front Street Depot at 8.30 o'clock a. m. Tickets for sale at C. W. Yates' and J. Hicks Bunting's. June 6 3t th sa

Base Ball.

Atlantic vs. Enterprise.

At Hilton Park, Friday, 7th, at 4 o'clock sharp.

First-class game guaranteed, or money refunded after fifth innings.

Admission 15c. Ladies free and especially invited.

June 6 2t

Base Ball

—AT—

HILTON PARK TO-DAY

SCHENCK'S TEAM vs. NEWBERN.

4 p. m. Good game Ball.

June 6 1t

For Southport & Carolina Beach.

ON and after June 3d, Steamer Wilmington will make one trip a day, leaving at 9.30 a. m., and returning at 6.30 p. m., until June 13th, when she will make two trips a day, leaving at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Fare to Beach, 50 cents round trip.

12 Round Trip Tickets to Carolina Beach for $3.50.

June 2 tf J. W. HARPER.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

Wilmington, N. C

Are now handling a few additional lines, such as

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
WATER COOLERS,
COOK STOVES,
RANGES,
Garden Hose
Lawn Mowers.

They undoubtebly have the finest Cream Freezer and the lowest price Lawn Mowers ever brought to this market.

GOOD GOODS and SQUARE DEALING is their motto with those they sell to as well as those from whom they buy.

14 North Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

ap 28tf

MERCER & GAYLORD

ARE GIVING

Bargains

That will Astonish you more than Ever Before.

ALTHOUGH the advance in Leather and Shoes continues all over this land and country, especially at the great manufacturing centers, we had bought out the entire Shoe Stock of H. C. Evans, 115 Princess street, and had placed contracts with manufacturers at old prices, before the rise began, which enables us to hold the prices down, within easy reach of all classes, for some time to come.

We come as near fitting the fancy, the foot and the pocket, as any Shoe Store in the land, when the above three essentials must be met in one fit.

It is useless for us to devote much of this space in quoting prices, but we urge you to call at our place and see the Bargains as they are.

We have Baby Shoes, yet, which are going at 10c per pair. Some Ladies' Button and Lace at 50c. Some Ladies' and Misses' Slippers at 35c (yes, leather, at that). Women's Web Slippers at 10c. Men's Calf Boots at $1.50. Men's Heavy Boots at $1.25—and many lots of other goods in like proportion.

We cordially invite you to examine our stock, and respectfully solicit your patronage.

Mercer & Gaylord,

115 Princess Street.

H. C. Evans' Old Stand. ju 2 tf

Spanish Brown.

500 pounds Spanish Brown.
200 bundles Hoop Iron.
50 gross block Matches.
30 Gross Coast Matches.
50 gross Climax Matches.
40 gross B. & C. Matches.
200 bushels Corn.

Ask prices.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,

may 30 tf D&W 226 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Cash Paid —FOR— Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

30 Cents Per Pound

For it in Boston, and no charge for Commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

may 26 tf Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf.

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company jan 25 tf

A New Drink.

Trilby Cocktails, AT The French Cafe

A. P. LEVY, Proprietor.

June 1 tf

For Sale.

A Strictly FIRST-CLASS SALOON.

Located in the business centre of the city. Making good money at present, and a still brighter outlook ahead. Good reasons given for selling. Price will be about $2,500. Address LOCK BOX 39, NEWBERN, N. C.

may 30 1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

One More Chance

To buy Goods at unheard of prices.

Special Sale Week,

BEGINNING JUNE 3rd at

J. H. REHDER & CO.'S,

617 & 619 N. Fourth St.,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nearly all goods are advancing, so do not delay in making your purchases, as prices are bound to be higher. Please note some of the special prices:

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.	
5c Unbleaching, this week	3c per yard.
8c Unbleaching, this week	5c
Best 10c Bleaching, this week	6¼c
Fruit of Loom, this week	6c
8c Bleaching, 4x4, no dressing	5c
"Pride of the West," best Bleaching made,	10c
10c Mattress Ticking	6¼c
25c best Feather Ticking	13½c
25c Bleached Sheeting	17½c
50-inch Turky Red Table Cloth	18c
Paris Plisse, sold elsewhere at 15c, only	8¼c
12½c Princess Lawn, splendid for Wrappers	6¼c
12½c Percales, this week	9c
Skirt Linings, all colors, this week	4c
Waist Linings, all colors, this week	5c
Crinoline, regular price 10c, this week	5c
New lot of Silks for Shirt Waists	24c
$1 White Spreads, this week 69c and upwards.	
Bargains in Lace Curtains, 69c and upwards.	
60c all wool Serge and Hopsacking, 40-inch	39c
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.	
Pins, 1c per paper. Needles, 1c per paper.	
Spool and Ball Thread 1c. Whalebone per doz.	3c
Zephyr, all colors, per dozen	5c
Full size Gingham Aprons	10c
Box Paper—24 Envelopes and 24 sheets Paper	5c
Splendid quality Letter Paper per tablet	4c
Thin Water Tumblers, reg. $1 per dozen only	36c
One lot of Fans this week 3 for	5c
UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.	
Ladies' and Children's 10c Vests, this week	4c
Ladies' 15c Bleached Vest	9c
Ladies' 35c Ribbed Vest, long sleeves,	20c
25c Ladies' 40 gauge Hermsdorf Black Hose	18c
SHOES AND SLIPPERS.	
Ladies' One Bow Sandals, this week	59c
Ladies' Patent Leather Tip Oxfords, this week	45c
Ladies' $1 50 Tan Oxfords	98c
Ladies' Pat. Leather Tip Spring Heel Oxfords	96c
100 pairs Ladies' $2 Pat. Tip Oxfords	$1 25
Children's Slippers, all sizes,	48c
Ladies' $3 Shoes, this week	$1 59
Men's Tan Shoes—High and Low Cut	1 25
Men's $3 Tan Balmorals, this week	2 25
Men's Hand-Sewed Tan Balmorals, this week	3 00
Men's and Boy's 50c grade Tennis Oxfords	38c
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.	
Boys' Knee Pants, this week	39 and 48c
Children's Suits, 5 to 13 years	73c
$4 grade Boys' Suits, this week	2 98
Splendid Men's Working Pants, this week	48c
$3.55 all wool pants, this week	2 25
$5 all wool Pants, this week	3 50
Young Men's $7.50 Suits, 15 to 20 years	5 35
Washable Office Coats this week	43c
Black Alapacca Coats	69c
$7.50 light weight Coats and Vests	4 98
Mohair Coats and Vests, light colors	3 65
Men's $8.50 Suits, this week	5 98
One lot Men's $13.50 Suits, 10 styles,	8 50
Black Clay Worsted Suits, latest Regent cut	11 50
HATS AND CAPS.	
35c grade White Duck Yacht Caps	22c
Blue Yacht Caps this week	18c
Latest style Children's Caps worth 50c	25c
Splendid line Boys' and Children's Straw Hats	23 and 48c
All the latest style Straw Hats	48c
A splendid Crush Hat this week	25c
Men's Fur Stiff Hats, $1.50 grade,	98c
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.	
Gent's Linen Finished Handkerchiefs	5c
25c Celluloid Collars	12½c
25c grade Hermsdorf fast black Half Hose	16¾c
Balbriggan Underwear this week	25c
Plain and Fancy Underwear, 75c grade	49c
Men's White Unlaundered Shirts	35c
One lot Men's Negligee Shirts	25c
Men's Laundered Negligee Shirts	39c
$1 grade, 2 separate Collars	75c
$1.50 grade, 2 separate Collars and Cuffs,	98c
Men's and Boys' Leather Belts	17c
CARPETS, MATTINGS AND TRUNKS.	
15c Fancy Matting this week	9c
25c seamless Matting this week	14c
Curtain Poles, Brass Trimmings, complete,	18c
Floor Oil Cloth, yard wide,	25c
Hemp Carpet, yard wide,	13½c
Window Shades, Patent Spring Rollers,	22c
$1 Window Shades, heavy Fringe,	68c
Zinc Covered Trunks, Tray and Iron Bottom,	2 48
$6.50 Patent Wall Trunks this week	4 50

And lots of other bargains. Remember these prices are for ONE WEEK ONLY! Terms strictly cash. Store open until 9 p. m. Goods delivered promptly. Car fare paid on all purchases of $3 and upwards.

Respectfully,

J. H. REHDER & CO.

We guarantee everything as advertised. Phone 118. june 2 tf

Things We Understand,

And Things We Do Not Understand:

The Depositor in the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Does not understand how the decline in price of silver since 1873 caused the price of cotton to decline, when the price of cotton declined more rapidly for several years before '73 (when silver did not decline materially) than after '73, and was lower several years before the war than at present, though silver was twice as high at that time as it is at present. The same depositor does understand that his money in the

Wilmington Savings & Trust Co

draws interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compounded quarterly. He is therefore provided with a good Umbrella when the "rainy day" comes.

—THE— Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

Has the largest capital of any strictly Savings Bank in North Carolina, and is fortified with a good pecentage of surplus for the protection of depositors. This Bank invites investigation, and wishes to see every mechanic, wage-earner, salaried man and all others, keep a Savings Bank account and save something each week. June 5 tf

40,000 Lbs. Hoop Iron.

20 bbls. Glue.
10 bales Percolation Batting.
15 bbls. Bungs (all sizes).
1200 kegs Steel Nails.
283 bbls. Molasses and Syrup.
1500 bbls. Floor.
1600 bus. Peanuts (Va. and N. C.'s).

And lots of other goods that are not advertised, but will furnish any goods usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery establishment, at very low prices. Naval stores solicited.

D. L. GORE,

120, 122 & 124 Water street,

Wilmington, N. C.

June 2 tf

NOW OPEN.

MR. AND MRS. H. A. KURE ARE NOW to be found at her "Big Cottage on the Beach," with a first-class Boarding House at Carolina Beach. Meals and Lunch can be had at all hours. Rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, by day, week or season. For terms, call or write to H. A. Kure, Carolina Beach, N. C.

In connection with above, about two squares from Cottage, I also will have as heretofore, charge of the Carolina Beach Club, where the usual sport can be had.

june 2 tf HANS A. KURE.

Wants.

One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading—Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, or cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $7 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 35 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1895

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

The gold standard advocates seem to go upon the principle that to make good their side of the case they must claim the earth, and therefore they answer the arguments of the silver men by asserting that prices and wages have been higher since the gold standard has prevailed than they were in 1860 when the double standard prevailed. They jump the decade from 1860 to 1870, when prices and wages were high, because they say that was the era of depreciated money and therefore not a fair criterion. But notwithstanding all this they contend that if prices have fallen and wages have fallen since 1873, when silver was demonetized, the fall has been general, and while the purchasing power of money has increased the farmer and wage-earner have not been injured because if they got less for what they had to sell or their labor they got more for the money they had to spend and were therefore as well, if not better off than before. In other words, jumping the high price period from 1860 to 1870 the country was absolutely benefitted by the demonetization of silver, because even under the gold standard policy prices and labor were higher than they were in 1860 when bimetallism prevailed.

We have frequently heard the same line of assertion followed by the advocates of a high protective policy, who claimed that it was the high tariff which boomed the prices of farm products by furnishing a home market for the farmer, boomed wages by creating a demand for labor, thus bringing prosperity to the country. But when they were claiming all this for the protective tariff the silver question was not figuring with the energy it is now, as we had subsidiary coinage from 1873 to 1878, and fuller coinage from 1878 till 1890, and then the Sherman act, which kept the silver agitation down.

It is somewhat surprising to find Democrats borrowing the arguments of the Republican protectionists to defend the position which they are taking now, and they advertise their insincerity when they assert that the farmer and wage earner are more prosperous now than in 1860, before the Republican protective tariff era set in, when for years they had been holding up that system as a colossal system of legalized plunder which robbed and impoverished the many for the benefit of the few whom it enriched.

If the people are more prosperous now than they were before that system was invented why did they go around the country denouncing it as an oppressive and plundering system and demand its immediate and radical reformation? If it was what they declared it was then the people could not have prospered under it, and if the people have prospered under it and are better off than they were before its adoption then it could not have been the plundering system which they said it was, but must have been a beneficial one, as claimed by the Republicans who invented it and defended it. Of the two the Republican protectionist is the more consistent and can lay the better claim to sincerity and honesty.

But neither is right. Higher prices and higher wages, as compared with 1860, were the result of neither the protective tariff nor of depreciated money. In the first place they were due to the fact that during the war millions of men were taken from the walks of industry and called into the army, which decreased labor and also production, making the demand for both greater. At the same time the volume of money increased as labor and production decreased, and therefore prices went up, and went up all the higher because there was an abundance of money to pay for both, and although after the war the men who were disbanded from the armies became producers, this adding to the number of workers and the volume of production prices did not begin to fall until the money manipulators began to exercise their power in Congress to contract the volume of the currency. If wages have not been reduced more than they have been it is not the result of the protective tariff nor of the financial system that they are claiming so much for, but the result of the labor organizations which have been formed and have had to fight battle after battle for twenty years to keep wages where they have been and are now. The cut in wages began with the contraction of the currency and the cutting would have continued until it got to the bedrock if it had not been for the organizations among workmen.

The Democratic champions of the gold standard and the Republican champions of protection should get together and compare notes to prevent one from invading the territory of the other and appropriating his claims.

MINOR MENTION.

Good streets and good roads help not only the looks of the town or section in which they are located, but they have an economic value that is not fully appreciated. It has been demonstrated that a horse can draw three times as much on a hard, paved road as he can on soft ground, and consequently when the streets or country roads are not paved there are two thirds more horse power employed than would be necessary to do the same work if the streets and roads were paved. Considered from an economic standpoint, without any consideration for the draft animals, this means the keeping and feeding of three horses or mules when one would do, an investment of two thirds more money than is absolutely necessary in that kind of stock, and two thirds more in the cost of feeding. Considering the large number of draft animals employed in doing the hauling in town and country, we may get a faint conception of what this would amount to in the aggregate. Cities of course give attention to this matter and generally their streets are pretty well paved, but they all do not, especially in the South, where there is too little attention given to it, some of them contenting themselves with paving a few of the principal traffic streets, where it is absolutely necessary. In the rural districts it doesn't receive one-tenth the attention it should receive from those who are most interested, and who tax themselves for bad roads three times as much as it would cost to construct and keep in repair the best kind of roads. There is certainly little sense in keeping and feeding three horses to do the work of one.

* * *

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, an independent paper, demands that the party platform builders be frank and say exactly what they mean, so that the people may know just where the parties stand and what they represent. Illustrating its point it reviews the platform adopted by the Ohio Republican convention, and after calling attention to the special features of the financial plank comments as follows:

"Bi-metallism is used as a catchword. Senator Sherman defined it in his speech as meaning the use of gold as the standard and the coinage of fractional silver coins in limited amounts and made a legal tender for small sums. The most advanced advocate of the gold standard does not object to such 'bi-metallism,' but the word is not generally understood to have that meaning. An advocate of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, seeing that the Republicans in Ohio were in favor of bi-metallism, would naturally suppose that they wanted gold and silver coined on equal terms, and that is precisely what the platform is intended to mislead them into believing. The politicians, from Senator Sherman down, are simply juggling with the question. Senator Sherman shows in his speech that the gold standard must be maintained, that the free coinage of silver would demonetize gold and would be disastrous to the country and especially to the working men; yet along with these honest expressions, he uses phrases that would encourage the silver men to hope that they might get free coinage through the aid of the Republican party. The Ohio platform is designed with the same purpose, and the statesmen who hope to be nominated for President are keeping very quiet, that they also may avoid antagonisms and get votes from both factions. But the silver men have been fooled before, and declare that they must have a definite declaration from any man whom they are asked to support. We hope that they will insist upon it and that the opponents of free silver coinage will demand equal frankness. There should be no room for doubt as to the financial views of any man who aspires to the Presidency; nor should these views be expressed in glittering phrases about sound money and parity of values. The silver men are trying to get unsound money, but they do not recognize it as such, and can subscribe heartily to any generality about sound money or honest money. What we want to know of every man who is an aspirant for public office is whether he advocates the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. John Sherman, in spite of his talk about bi-metallism, is opposed to it, and that is all we need to know about his views. Other public men have only to pronounce for or against free coinage in order to let voters know how they stand with respect to 'sound money.' A great deal of mystifying rhetoric can be dispensed with by a simple answer to the question. Are you or are you not in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1?

The *Ledger*, which is a gold standard paper, doesn't believe in straddling, but it will do a good deal of vigorous protesting before it gets the Republican politicians off the fence or gets them to come out and declare unequivocally before the election where they do stand. They have been straddling on this question so long and so successfully that they have an idea that they can play that game indefinitely.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Carter, chairman of the National Republican Committee, has a big scheme to bunco the American people. His scheme is to induce them to elect a free silver coinage Congress and President of a sound money platform. It is probable that as a bunco man he will not be a success. Having once been a lightning rod peddler, it is not to be wondered at, however, that he thinks it an easy matter to mislead the people.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— Mr. Platt is supporting Morton, and has declared that the Governor will have New York's vote for the Republican Presidential nomination. With Platt and Depew on his side, and with his recuperative powers so well vindicated by the recent solar test, Mr. Morton has good right to feel serene respecting his boom. Certainly it has suffered no detriment from the flocking of rival possibilities to the metropolis—though Platt's support may cost its full worth or more.—*Phil. Record. Dem.*

BOOK NOTICES.

There are some interesting historic and biographic features in the June number of *McClure's Magazine*, which is always interesting. Napoleon, Grant and Sardou all figure in it, in addition to which are many other interesting and instructive papers, all of which are finely illustrated. Published by S. S. McClure, No. 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The Overland Monthly for June abounds in interesting articles, handsomely illustrated. It gives much information as to Hawaii and tells how the islands became Americanized. Published by The Overland Publishing Company, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Building, San Francisco, Cal.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, handsomely illustrated, is continued in the June number of *The Century Magazine*, in addition to which there is a variety of other matter, all interesting and splendidly illustrated. Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

The Social Economist for June presents an interesting list of articles on social and economic subjects, discussed from various standpoints. Published by The Social Economist Company, Union Square, New York.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Asheville *Citizen*: Maj. Wilson, chairman of the Railroad Commission, says the grading on the railroad from Hendersonville to Brevard is practically completed, and that rapid progress is being made in laying track, which by July 1 will be finished. This road will open one of the most beautiful and fertile farming regions in the State.

— Lenoir *Topic*: Luther Hill, a colored man, was drowned in the pond at the plant of the C. & N. R. R. Saturday night between 8 and 9 o'clock. Others were in the pond but could not rescue him. He had swam across the pond once of twice, and when he was near the centre he was seen to sink, those looking at him thinking he had "let himself down" to the bottom. They looked for him to come up in a moment or so, but he never came to the surface. It is supposed that when he began sinking he took cramp. His body was found in a short time under some logs in the pond.

— Lumberton *Robesonian*: After many years of suffering, Mrs. Harriet Pope last Wednesday night, May 29th, 1895, entered upon that "rest that remaineth for the people of God." She was born near Back Swamp, in this county, on 8th February, 1836. ——Last Monday afternoon a fifteen months old child of Mr. Jackson Pitman, tenant for Col. Rowland, met with an instant and terrible death. The child was standing behind a gate, unseen by its father, and running out in front of a mule attached to a cart loaded with corn, frightened the animal and it started off, running a wheel directly over the child's whole body and stopped with the wheel on its body. The child lived only a few minutes.

— Newbern *Journal*: The only artesian well in Pamlico county is situated on the right hand side of Jones bay, opposite Hobucken, which is eighteen miles from Bayboro. It was put there by Young, Colburn & Co., of Maryland, to furnish water for their saw mill boilers. The mill has been moved about three years but the pipe still stands and is in good condition. The pipe is three inches in diameter and furnishes a stream of water that large flowing of its own accord when allowed to do so. The well is said to be driven to a depth of over 900 feet. The health-giving qualities of this water are unknown to the people because of its situation. It has never been analyzed, but its scent and taste readily tells one that it contains sulphur. It has effected a few wonderful cures in dyspepsia and kindred complaints.

APPOINTMENTS FOR VISITATIONS

By the Bishop of East Carolina.

June 9th—Trinity Sunday, Avoca, Holy Innocents

June 11th—Tuesday, Hertford, Holy Trinity

June 13th—Thursday, p m, South Mills, S John's

June 14th—Friday, p m, Elizabeth City, S John's

June 16th—Sunday, 1st after Trinity, a m, Elizabeth City, Christ Church

June 16th—Sunday, 1st after Trinity, p m, Weeksville, S John's

June 19th—Wednesday, a m, Makelyville, S John's

June 19th—Wednesday, p m, Sladesville

June 20th—Thursday, p m, Fairfield

June 23rd—Sunday, 2nd after Trinity, a m, Lake Landing, S George's

June 23d—Sunday, 2nd after Trinity, p m, Swan Quarter

June 25th—Tuesday, a m, Washington county, S Luke's

June 25th—Tuesday, p m, Roper, Church of the Advent

June 27th—Thursday, Columbia, S Andrew's

June 30th—Sunday, 3rd after Trinity, Scuppernong, S David's

July 2d—Tuesday a m, Haslin, S James

July 2d—Tuesday p m, Pantego, S Augustin's

July 3—Wednesday a m, Yeatesville

July 3d—Wednesday p m, Bath, S Thomas

July 7th, Sunday a m, 4th after Trinity, Durham's Creek, S John's

July 7th, Sunday p m, 4th after Trinity, Aurora, Chapel of the Cross

July 14th, Sunday a m, 5th after Trinity, Beaufort, S Paul's

July 14th, Sunday p m, 5th after Trinity, Beaufort, S Clements

July 16th, Tuesday p m, Trenton, Grace

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

A REPORTER'S STORY

In my early days I was a reporter on The Clarion Call. Only a dislike to own myself beaten and the occasional fascination which compensated for the more frequent discomfort kept me in the office. But all this was before the day I was sent to interview the wife and daughter of the man who had just disturbed society by disappearing from it.

Mr. Grey, so it had been learned from the notices concerning his disappearance, had one evening after dinner gone out for a stroll around the block. He had never come back. His family was of course prostrated after the manner of families on such sad occasions. After giving him time to come back, sending to his clubs, his office and the houses of his friends his wife had finally told his lawyers, and systematic search was begun. The family had retired from public life and denied themselves to every one. Consequently my chances for an interview with Mrs. Grey did not seem hopeful, but the city editor's air of granting me the opportunity I had been longing for made me loath to admit my fears.

I took the train for the Greys'—they lived a little way out of town—and prepared myself to meet the servants' scorn and the other attendant evils of such an assignment. The coach was an ordinary one, and there were several laboring men in it, evidently traveling to some suburb where they were to work upon the roads, for they carried pickaxes and shovels.

There sat opposite me and slightly forward a peculiar type of man to whom I found my gaze wandering every few minutes. His iron gray hair was thick and very unevenly cut. His face was covered with a subtle growth of gray beard. He looked unwashed, unkempt and generally unpleasant. His blue overalls were stained with red clay, and his red flannel shirt opened at the front in a way that revealed anything but a beautiful neck, burned and blistered. But the man's twitching lips and convulsive movements of the jaws attracted my attention, and his deep set, steely blue eyes that burned in cavernous sockets fascinated me. He did not talk to the other men, but sat with his head sunk upon his breast, only occasionally raising it to cast a look about him. He, with the other laborers, left the train at Forestville, where the Greys lived, and I soon saw them, under the direction of a foreman, assigned to make various road repairs.

Of course Mrs. Grey would not see me. I sat in the library while the servant took my card to her, for there were other callers in the drawing room. Over the mantel hung a picture, presumably Mrs. Grey, done in oil. She was as beautiful as a cameo and as hard. Opposite her was the portrait of a clean shaven man, with fine iron gray hair brushed off his forehead—a more plebeian cast of countenance, but strong and interesting. The face seemed familiar. I stared at it until the servant returned.

"Mrs. Grey is sorry, miss, but she can see no one, and has nothing to say for publication."

"Very well," said I. Then I rose to go.

"Is that Mr. Grey?" I asked, nodding toward the picture.

"Yes, miss," was the reply, and suddenly it flashed upon me where I had seen those deep set, curiously shaped, keen blue eyes. My heart leaped almost into my mouth. I took one long look at the portrait and left the house.

The men were repairing the road, and I noticed one of the workmen whose face startled me. The resemblance to the portrait I had seen of Mr. Grey was remarkable. He worked with a fierce delight in the severe labor. His face seemed more mad than ever, with the exultation of motion and strength deepening the gleam in his eyes.

There was a telegraph office at the end of the street. I sent a message to the city editor. "Send a man to Forestville at once," was my command. Then while I paced the street and walked about the square I reflected upon the welcome I would receive if I had made a mistake. Every minute I became more and more convinced that I had made the most colossal blunder on record. By the time Mr. Ellington Ellsworth, the only man who happened to be available when my telegram was received, had arrived I was nearly hysterical. I told Mr. Ellsworth my theory, and he was properly skeptical. He discouraged me thoroughly in about two minutes, but I suddenly rallied.

"Well," I remarked, taking command, "I want you to keep that man in sight. I shall go to town and get his lawyer. Find out what train they go in on, and I'll meet you."

Mr. Ellsworth didn't wish to act upon that suggestion, but he finally consented to do so. I went in, summoned Mr. Grey's lawyer and with him met the workingmen's train. Mr. Ellsworth, looking bored and unhappy, got out and pointed out our suspected "disappearance" to his lawyer. My heart stood in my mouth. Was I to be forever disgraced or made famous forever?

"Mr. Grey," said the lawyer, stepping forward, "what does this mean?"

And when I saw the man start wildly I knew that I was not forever disgraced.

* * * * * * *

"Well," said the city editor jovially, "what did they say?"

"They didn't say anything. They didn't see me."

"So you didn't get the interview?" said the city editor shortly.

"No," I replied meekly, "but I found the missing man."

And now, such is the irony of fate, the city editor, instead of letting me rest on my laurels, is always exhorting me to live up to the reputation I made in the Grey case, when I found the missing man, learned how overwork had worn out his brain, and how in his half crazed condition he wandered away and returned to his original occupation in life, to the horror of his wife with the cameolike face. If only I had never been so brilliant!—Exchange.

John Paul Jones' Name.

The son of John Paul, a poor Scotch gardener, John Paul Jones was born at Arbigland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, on July 6, 1747. The reasons for his adoption of the name of Jones have never been explained. That he did not wish to sink his identity is shown by his retention of his original name. In his earlier career he signed himself "John Paul Jones." Afterward he signed himself "J. Paul Jones," but when he became the hero of Paris and Versailles and Europe resounded with his fame his cards read simply, "Paul Jones." This gradual emancipation from the self made man's fondness for titles and dignities is strikingly shown in his will, where, after a lifelong struggle for honors and precedence, during which he contended for them in a manner at once fierce and childish, on the day of his death he described himself only as "John Paul Jones, a citizen of the United States."—Miss Molly Elliot Seawell in Century.

Not Shopong, but Kopeen.

Professor Meyer, the pianist, at a musicale given at a private residence, before sitting down to play the "Polonaise" by Chopin made an interesting statement to the guests. While in Leipsic, he said, he heard his cousin pronounce the name of Chopin "Kopeen." He laughed at her for it, but some years afterward in Brooklyn, while relating the incident to a Russian scholar, he was surprised to be laughed at in turn for pronouncing it "Shopong."

"Your cousin was right," said the Russian. "The Polish pronounciation is Kopeen."

With this explanation Chopin suddenly acquires new interest.—Washington Post

TWINKLINGS.

— Caution: Don't shoot when a man asks if it's warm enough. He isn't to blame. The weather has driven him mad.—*New York Tribune.*

— News man (after the exhausted clerks have shown him everything in the store)—"Well, I will call again. I wasn't wanting anything to-day."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Judge—"Six months in jail at hard labor."

Vagrant—"Say, Jedge, can't you quadruple the time and remit the labor?"—Detroit *Free Press.*

— She Had Studied French—Have you any bon-vivant this morning?

Butcher—Boned what, mum?

"Bon-vivant. Why, that's French for good liver."—*Life.*

A POLICE "SELL."

Paul Berac had been under police surveillance for some time, though he was ignorant of the fact. Froust, a clever detective, now and again ran against some title of incriminating, yet in itself insufficient evidence.

One day he burst into the police depot in a rare state of excitement.

"Look, M. le Commissaire!" he cried. "I have it—proof! See! Berac is caught at last!"

He laid an opened letter upon this officer's table.

The latter scanned it before inquiring: "Where did you get it?"

Froust looked cunning.

"I stooped it on its way through the post. See! It is addressed to Paul Berac. I opened it. A man's evidence is as good as his thoughts, and more damning evidence too. Monsieur, if you decide to forward the letter, it can easily be regummed. I have not injured the envelope. Meanwhile we know the contents. What do you say?"

"Good! I think you have done a smart piece of work. What does the letter say?"

The commissary adjusted his pince nez and read:

"That infernal machine you sent me last week threatens to do some member of our Cercle's mortal injury. It is all out of gear. Come down at once and examine it. In its present condition it is superlatively dangerous, and it is eminently impossible for me to bring it to you."

Froust was beaming.

"Read the signature, monsieur," he said impatiently.

"The signature!"

"Is the name not known to you?"

"Henri Yvon? I don't call it to mind."

"Nor Mlle. Yvon? Yvonette Yvon?"

"Paul Berac's sweetheart?"

"The same. Henri is her brother."

"So! He supplies his fiancee's family with bombs, does he? A pretty warm nest of anarchists you've unearthed, M. Froust. It should gain you promotion."

The detective's oily looking eyes ran more liquid.

"And not without trouble and work," he replied. "I have watched Berac's residence, off and on, for the past six months. He has no occupation. Oh, no! Comes and goes at will."

"I shall arrest the whole bunch," said Froust.

"They will get word of you and escape."

"Escape! I'll take them directly after the ceremony."

* * * * * * *

When Paul Berac received Henri Yvon's letter, he had no suspicion that Froust and the police officer had already perused it, nor did he, when he journeyed to Meudon, where his fiancee dwelt, notice that the detective shadowed his movements.

But the contents of the bag which Berac carried with him excited the detective's curiosity to such a pitch that it was only by dwelling constantly upon the eclat to be obtained from a wholesale arrest of dynamiters that he prevailed upon his fingers to keep off the inviting object.

It's an ill passion that never renders a good service—unconsciously.

So Froust waited outside the little house until Berac, as the former knew very well, had repaired the devilish implements which had got out of working gear, and until Yvonette thought well to let her fiance depart. The moon shone when Berac sought the station, detective at heels.

A week later a merry party assembled at the office of the —th arrondissement, where Berac and Yvonette signed away their hearts.

Froust was there too, but single handed.

His men—for it was not to be supposed he would attack such an undertaking alone—were awaiting him as directed, in the neighborhood of the Cafe Giroux in the Boul St. Denis.

The sanity of that proceeding was palpable soon after when the whole wedding party drove off to the cafe for dejeuner.

Froust would have made an excellent inquisitor. He hovered around the cafe as a hawk over the prey he has disabled.

The joy of anticipation shone in his cloudy liquid eyes. When he felt the absolute need of activity, he swooped down upon his unsuspecting victims and startled them with a sentence.

"Mesdames and messieurs, it is my duty to arrest you, every one."

His minions swarmed around, encircling the party.

Berac paused, his glass to his lips.

"I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, monsieur," he said, "but whether you are an officer of the law or not you are laboring under a delusion. I will ask you to withdraw, with an apology."

"M. Berac," returned Froust, "I have the advantage of you."

Berac jumped to his feet.

"Plainly, who are you and what is your business?" he cried impatiently.

"Froust, the detective. My business, to arrest you and your confederates."

"The charge?"

"Of being anarchists of evil intent, dangerous to society; M. Berac, in addition, of being the manufacturer and distributer of explosive bombs."

"Good heavens!" shouted Berac excitedly. "This man is mad. Where is the proprietor? Garcons! I hold you responsible."

Froust leisurely drew a letter from his pocket. The act was unofficial, out of place, but his love of torture prompted him to read it aloud.

"Listen," he cried:

"The infernal machine you sent me last week threatens to do some member of our Cercle's mortal injury. It is all out of gear. Come down at once and examine it. In its present condition it is superlatively dangerous, and it is eminently impossible for me to bring it to you."

"The letter is signed," added Froust, "Henri Yvon. You, M. Berac, received a copy of it. Here is the original."

Silence followed. Froust paused.

"Ah!" said he exultingly. "Whatsay you to that, MM. Yvon and Berac?"

Berac bursts into laughter.

"Henri, mon ami," he cried, "will this sidesshook convulsively, "you should not use ambiguous adjectives. M. Froust, just substitute for infernal the word tiresome or harassing, and you have a moderate expletive, to the use of which my friend Henri is addicted."

"But what about the machine?" persisted Froust.

"A bicycle."

"And the Cercle?"

"A cycling club. I have the honor of being the patentee of this year's bicycle. It would give me pleasure, monsieur, to supply you with any number—at 400 francs apiece!"—Good Company.

With a Qualification.

Spencer—Is Miss Deforest what you would call an old-fashioned girl?

Ferguson—Why, yes. End of last century, not this.—New York World.

J. H. HARDING, J. HICKS BUNTING, Druggists, recommend Johnson's Oriental Soap for all skin and scalp diseases, tan and sunburn and the complexion. ‡

Two Lives Saved.

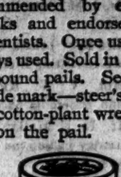
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. ‡

It is a Fact

that *Cottolene* makes better pastry than lard, is more reliable than lard, more cleanly than lard, more healthful than lard, and is superior to lard for frying and shortening. **COTTOLENE** is recommended by expert cooks and endorsed by scientists. Once used always used. Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails. See that trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—is on the pail.



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The Cherry Stone.

It is a suggestive fact that not the orator, nor the artist, nor the poet, but the musician, who is both player and composer, calls out the most exaggerated expressions of hero worship from women. Liszt's feminine pupils treasured a hair picked from his coat collar and made a fetish of anything he had handled.

Perhaps the emotional nature of music gives such intense pleasure to women that they cannot help making too much of the musician. An amusing illustration of this sort of hero worship is associated with Charles Gounod, the composer of "Faust."

One day a lady, an intense admirer of the composer, paid him a visit in his large, handsome study. On the mantelpiece she noticed a cherry stone, which she took and had it set as a brooch, surrounded by diamonds and pearls.

Several weeks later the lady again visited Gounod, and calling his attention to the brooch told him what she had done.

"But, madam," said the musician, "it never eat cherries. The stone you found on the mantelpiece was from a cherry eaten by my servant Jean."—Youth's Companion.

Jerusalem.

Jerusalem has no clubs, no barrooms, no beer gardens, no concert halls, no theaters, no lecture rooms, no places of amusement of any kind, no street bands, no wandering minstrels, no wealthy or upper classes, no mayor, no aldermen, no newspapers, no printing presses, no book stores—except one outside the walls for the sale of Bibles—no cheerfulness, no life. No one sings, no one dances, no one laughs in Jerusalem. Even the children do not play. So writes a traveler who visited the Holy City recently.

Thomas Jefferson, it is said, spoke like a professor lecturing to his class. He used few gestures and always delivered his speeches in a moderate tone of voice, with little appearance of interest or enthusiasm.

The muffler was originally called the muzzler, because it went over the muzzle or mouth.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb. Jute			6
Standard	7½	@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams, ₩ lb	12½	@	14
Sides, ₩ lb	9½	@	10
Shoulders, ₩ lb	8½	@	8¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides, ₩ lb	7	@	7¼
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6½	@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 35	@	1 15
New New York, each		@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX, ₩ lb		@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	8 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	60
Virginia Meal	55	@	65
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle		@	70
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—			
Laguyra	27	@	28
Rio	20	@	20
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6		6¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	65
EGGS— ₩ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	20 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13,00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ half barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
Second Patents	3 50	@	4 00
City Mills—Super		@	2 90
" Family	3 25	@	3 75
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 75
Choice	4 00	@	4 25
Straight	4 00	@	4 75
Fine Patents	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½	@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	87½	@	67½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	65¾
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	65
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	50
Cow Peas	85	@	1 00
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	4
Dry		@	8¾
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	3¼
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	8½	@	9
LIME, ₩ barrel			1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	36
" " in bbls		@	38
Porto Rico, in hhds	35	@	37½
" " in bbls		@	37
Sugar-House, in hhds		@	14
" in bbls		@	16
Syrup, in bbls	35	@	45
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 00	@	1 25
ORE, ₩ ton—			
City 20 cent		@	15 00
Rose		@	15 00
Pebble		@	12 00
RDPE	10	@	12
SALT, ₩ sack—			
Liverpool		@	75
Lisbon		@	65
American		@	65
₩ lb, ₩ bushel	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Comsnon	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	4¾
Standard A		@	4½
White C		@	4¼
Extra C		@	4
C, Yellow		@	3¾
OAP, ₩ lb—Northern		@	6
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	20	@	2 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 00	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb		@	4
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon	1	@	1
North Carolina	1	@	1
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	16
Clean unwashed	10	@	12
Burry		@	8

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet and steady at 26¼ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 20 for Hard, $1 80 for Yellow Dip and $2 25 for Virgin.

COTTON—Steady.

Ordinary	4¼	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	5¼	" "
Low Middling	6 3-16	" "
Middling	6⅝	" "
Good Middling	6 15-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	00 bales
Spirits Turpentine	97 casks
Rosin	114 bbls
Tar	216 bbls
Crude Turpentine	59 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 5—Evening—Money on call was easy at 1@2 per cent., last loan at 1 per cent., and closing offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange stronger; actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼ for sixty days and 490@489¼ for demand. Commercial bills 487¼@487¾. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 113; United States twos 97. State bonds strong; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 134. Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 5—Evening. Cotton quiet; middling gulf 7¼

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canner needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when those come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

MEMORIES.

Yes, I remember every note
That brought me pain or sadness
And each sweet letter that she wrote
To fill my heart with gladness.
I call to mind the many days
Our sky remained unclouded,
When every thought of sorrow's ways
In mystery was shrouded.

The pretty flowers she kindly sent
I still can fondly treasure
In memory of acts that lent
Their quota to my pleasure.
But when the love she freely gave
Was taken from my keeping
A life was filled with nothing save
Vain bitterness and weeping.

Yet sometimes, when my lonely soul
With grief grows tired and weary
And listen's to the thunder's roll
Till all seems dark and dreary,
I wonder if the storms of life
Make dim her coming morrow.
If so, I'd gladly bear the strife
To give her less of sorrow.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A HEADACHE.

I had a headache. I don't see any especial reason why a young man of good moral character and temperate habits, who takes eight hours' sleep seven nights in a week, should have a headache, but I did. It was one of that popping kind of headaches that make one feel as if his lungs had gone to his head and they were trying to expand there about four diameters at intervals of a minute. I believe they call them nervous headaches, but I fancy they wouldn't be any more agreeable by any other name. Then my heart was as heavy as lead, and once or twice as I walked along I really feared it was going to pull loose from its fastenings and drop. Possibly it was the heavy heart that gave me the headache. But no. I recall now that I was going to see Kitty, the one girl in the whole world that made it any kind of a world for me, and we had had a slight misunderstanding. It wasn't the head that gave me the heartache; it was the heart that gave me the headache. I believe I said that I took eight hours' sleep seven nights in the week. At this point I wish to modify that statement. In the week past I had done so only six nights, or the night before the day on which I was on my way to see Kitty we had disagreed with each other. I don't think I slept at all.

I was going now to see the young woman and settle the matter finally, and though I was a promising young lawyer, ready to make a case for anybody else, I had no papers in this case and was going empty handed. I didn't even have so much as my brief with me.

At the door Mrs. Miltby—Mrs. Miltby is Kitty's mother, and a most exemplary and motherly soul—met me and on the instant started back in amazement.

"Why, John"—she always called me John, for she had known me since I was a mere baby—"why, John," she exclaimed, "whatever is the matter with you? You look like you were going to have a bad spell."

"Oh, that will be all right in a day or so," I replied evasively. "I have a severe headache. Is your daughter at home?"

"You mean Kitty?" she asked in surprise.

"Of course," said I. "You haven't any other daughter, have you?" and I made believe to smile.

"Oh, I didn't know," she stammered.

"Didn't know what?" and I tried to smile again. "Didn't know whether you had another daughter or not?"

"Why, to be—certainly I know that. Why, how queer you do talk!" she rattled on half hysterically, and laughing one of that creepy kind of laughs one dreams of when he hasn't eaten the right thing for supper. "Are—are—you quite sure, John, she broke out excitedly, "that that headache hasn't gone to your head?"

It was cruel to tease her, and with a supreme effort I talked rationally to her for a few minutes—they seemed like hours to me, and then she said she would go and tell Kitty.

As for myself, I went into the little parlor and waited. How sweet and pretty it looked, and how like a sandstone on a gold setting I felt! Everything was as I had seen it so often, the picture of her grandpa over the cottage piano, the frame in which my picture had been for so many months, but empty now, on the corner of the mantel; the large photograph of St. Cecilia looked heavenward, as she had often told each other we always felt when we were together; the two big friendly chairs inviting each other to come nearer, which we always sat in when I first came in the evening, and the snug little sofa in the corner that was always my point of departure when I bade her good night and went my way back to my own cheerless apartments in a homeless boarding house. I looked at them all, and as the drowning man sees all his sins before him so did I see all those things twice over and multiplied by a thousand as the greatest blessings of my life. Then I shut my eyes. I couldn't help it. My head felt as if a dozen sets of lungs had got into it and were doing expansion turns for a prize.

I opened my eyes suddenly at the sound of a voice.

"Mother told me you wished to see me" it said as chilly as if it had been left out over night in the frost.

"Oh, Ki"—I began, as I stood up before her. "I beg your pardon," I continued; "your mother was quite right. I did wish to see you."

"I can scarcely understand why," she went on, "after what occurred last night. Still, you may be able to explain, and I am willing to listen, at least for a few minutes, as I have an engagement," she added, with the faintest kind of a smile.

It was such a miserably mean little smile, I thought, that it was ashamed to show itself openly.

"Oh, don't let me detain you," I tried to say, with biting sarcasm, but I only bit my tongue in saying it.

"I shall not," she replied. "When I am ready to go, I will let you know. Pray, be seated," and she waved me to my chair again, taking one of our—"our," think of that—big chairs and nestling down into it so cozily that I wanted to throw a book at her. I really wanted to throw myself at her, but I had never dared do that, and this was scarcely an appropriate time to begin.

"I presume," I said, "your engagement is with Mr. Kilmer and my presence here is an intrusion?"

Kilmer had been the cause of the trouble the night before, and Kilmer was such a good fellow generally that I couldn't help but wish that he had died several years before with the cholera or some of the other epidemics which visit our shores and carry away so many excellent people.

"Oh, no," she said, "no intrusion at all. At least not yet. He was here this morning and told me he would not be around again until 4 o'clock."

She looked up at the pretty brass clock I had given her. Both its tiny hands were clasping the figure 3. Three-quarters of an hour and a whole lifetime thereafter!

"Isn't it enough that you should have killed me," I said, "without being so eager to cut me up!"

"I was merely defending a friend," she retorted.

"And you claim Kilmer as a friend?"

"I certainly do. Isn't he a friend of yours?"

"Not at all. If he were, he would not have interfered with my happiness as he has done."

"I beg your pardon," she said. "I didn't know he had."

"Didn't I tell you last night he was a scoundrel, intent only upon separating us?" I asked hotly.

"And didn't I tell you that I would permit no friend of mine to be called a scoundrel by any one without resenting it to the utmost?" she replied.

"But I did call him that," I insisted.

"Yes, and what good did it do you?" she said, stepping to the mantel and holding out the empty frame in which my picture had formerly been the attraction.

"His will take the place of the former occupant?" I said scornfully.

"His, or another's," she responded, and actually giggled.

A giggle from a girl is dreadful enough under any circumstances, but at this time it was positively galling.

"Great Scott!" I exclaimed, staggering to my feet, "am I then a twofold dupe? Are the returns all in? Have the back counties been heard from, Miss Miltby?" and I buried my face in my hands.

I could hear the click of the frame as she set it back on the mantel and a mild sort of a dull thud as she dropped into the big chair.

"Mr. Kilmer is, at least, enough of a gentleman, scoundrel though you say he is," she said, "not to talk to a lady as you do."

"Oh, Ki—I beg your pardon, Miss Miltby," I apologized, "I hope you will forget that I spoke so rudely. Indeed I did not mean it."

"I don't see what reason you have for objecting to Mr. Kilmer paying me any attention he sees fit to pay," she told me for answer. "I have known him for a long time, and he is held in the highest esteem by every one except you."

"But I have known you quite as long as he has," I contended.

"Which is hardly a reason for acting as you are now acting," she said.

"Does he love you?" I asked, and I could feel a thousand throbs in my head at once.

"I presume not," she replied, smiling. "If he does, he has been too modest to say so."

"Do you love him?"

"That is my own affair," she answered freezingly.

I threw my hand quickly to my side, for as I live I thought that instant that my heart would certainly break loose and drop down. I think if I could have stepped on a scale that moment with it in my bosom I would have weighed a ton.

"It is not altogether yours," I said, with a gasp.

"No?" and the interrogation point ran up into her eyebrows and arched them sharply like a spear point, it seemed to me.

"No, and I want you to understand it." I was growing desperate. "I have some rights which I propose to see are respected, and I shall not stand like a post and be dumb as one."

"And what rights have you, pray, that I should respect them?" she asked so sarcastically that it felt as if I had stepped across the path of a cutting hailstorm.

"The right of having my claim heard before it is disallowed and thrown out of court," I responded, dropping into shop talk without knowing it.

"Have you ever presented your claim?" she inquired, with judicial dignity.

Had I? That was the question. Had I? For years I had known Kitty Miltby. We had grown up from children together. We had gone to school together. For months I had loved her. By day she was ever in my thoughts, and by night her spirit filled my dreams with music. I had given her my heart without the asking, but I had never asked for hers. It didn't seem necessary. I thought, of course, she knew I wanted it. Now I was brought face to face with the facts. Had I ever presented my claim? Well, I had not—at least not with the formality which my training as a lawyer demanded that I should.

"Oh, Kitty, Kitty," and I almost cried from the reaction, "I love you more than all the world, and I want you as much as I want the world, for you are the world to me. Now, will you say that my claim has not been presented?"

It doesn't make any difference what she said, or how she said it, or whether my arms were on the mantelpiece, or where they were, and it is nobody's business how much that man Kilmer had to do with bringing me to a realizing sense of my situation, or why he and Kitty smiled when I told him it was all right.

I think Kilmer is the best fellow in the world, and so does Kitty, with one exception.

When I left the house, Mrs. Miltby met me in the hall.

"Here's a sovereign remedy for the headache, John," she said, handing me a bag of herbs, "I've used it for 40 years, and it never fails."

"Oh, that's all right, moth—Mrs. Miltby," said I. "I guess I'm cured of that kind of headache forever." And if she hadn't stood in the door as I went down the walk I'm sure I should have jumped clean over the gate and acted in a manner utterly unworthy of my dignity as a rising young lawyer.

It was 6 p. m., and Kitty had not missed her engagement at 4, because by that time it was permanently settled.—W. J. Lampton in Free Press.

The Great Danubian Catfish.

One species alone has managed to take up its abode in Europe. This is the wels of the Germans, the true silurus, from which the family as a whole derives its name of siluroids. It occurs in the Danube and other eastern rivers, but has never made its way into the Rhine or any streams to the west of it. Except the sturgeon, the wels is the biggest—and, I will venture to add, the ugliest—of European fresh water fishes. Its huge, gaping mouth, its soft, slimy skin, its six big barbels and its murderous expansion all combine to render it peculiarly hideous. Some specimens reach the length of 16 feet and turn the scale at 400 pounds, but these figures, being fisherman's weight, may be accepted by the wise cum grano salis. I do not guarantee them. According to Yarrel, a Prussian specimen of silurus had the entire body of a baby in its stomach, but a noble Hungarian catfish goes this story one better, for it is said to have contained "the body of a young woman with a wedding ring on her finger and a purse full of money hanging at her girdle." I can swallow the lady, but I decline to accept the wedding ring and the florins.—Cornhill Magazine.

"Living Stones" of Falkland.

The most curious specimens of vegetable or plant life in existence are the so called "living stones" of the Falkland islands. Those islands are among the most cheerless spots in the world, being constantly subjected to a strong polar wind. In such a climate it is impossible for trees to grow erect, as they do in other countries, but nature has made amends by furnishing a supply of wood in the most curious shape imaginable. The visitor to the Falklands sees, scattered here and there, singular shaped blocks of what appears to be weather beaten and moss covered bowlders of various sizes. Attempt to turn one of these "bowlders" over and you will meet with a surprise, because the supposed stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength. In fact, you will find that you are fooling with one of the native trees. No other country in the world has such a peculiar "forest" growth, and it is said to be next to impossible to work the odd shaped blocks into fuel, because it is perfectly devoid of "grain," and appears to be nothing but a twisted mass of woody fibers.—St. Louis Republic.

Soda Propelled Engines.

A fireless locomotive engine was recently used on the Aix-la-Chapelle Julich railway. The motor power is derived from soda. The invention is based on the principle that solutions of caustic soda, which have high boiling points, liberate heat while absorbing steam. These engines eject neither smoke nor steam and work noiselessly. Compared with coal burning locomotives, soda engines show a capacity equal to the former, while they are worked with greater ease and simplicity.

Don't Get Up Early.

It is said to be natural—that is, physiological—to rise early and enjoy the beauties of the sunrise. If we ask why, we are treated to various transcendental theories about the vivifying influence of the sun and are told to take example by the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, or so many of them as are not nocturnal in their habits. But, as a matter of fact, physiology, so far as it has anything to say on the subject at all, is all against the early rising theory. Physiological experiment appears to show that a man does not work best and fastest in the early morning hours, but, on the contrary, about midday. The desire to rise early, except in those trained from youth to outdoor pursuits, is commonly a sign, not of strength of character and vigor of body, but of advancing age. Thus paterfamilias, who goes to bed at 11 p. m., wants to get up at 5 or 6 a. m. and looks upon his healthy son who lies still 8 as a sluggard. When this foolish interpretation of a proverb about the health and wealth to be got from early rising is combined with the still more foolish adage which says of sleep, "Six hours for a man, seven for a woman and eight for a fool," then we have a vicious system capable of working great mischief to young people of both sexes.—British Medical Journal.

ONLY A BRIEF PAIN.

In a Fatal Case of Burning the Suffering Is Not Great.

A little girl 4 or 5 years old in the farm district of Illinois had her clothes set on fire while standing near the cook stove, which was out of doors near the kitchen. The mother had gone for a bucket of water a few rods away. The screams of her child hastened the mother's steps, and the burning clothes were at once extinguished.

I was immediately called to visit the unfortunate. Thinking she must be in terrible suffering, all reasonable haste was made. Nearing the house, I listened to hear the cries of the child, but heard nothing.

To my great surprise on arriving at the bedside of the patient she was found lying quietly in bed without the least sign of physical suffering. The burned surfaces had been covered over with wheat flour. But it is doubtful if this has or had any effect whatever. The pulse was beating 120 a minute. This indicated a profound shock upon vitality. The accident occurred about 5 o'clock in a windy October afternoon, and the poor child died at 11 o'clock that night and gave no more evidence of pain.

Here was an instructive case. The length of time of actual suffering of the child, as stated by the mother—that it ceased crying as soon as the flames were extinguished—could not have been over one or two minutes, say, three minutes at most.

The girl's hands, arms, face, breast and other places were burned and blistered so the cuticle of the skin peeled off. Her death followed six hours after the accident. Hence the absorbing question of interest is how long did the agony of burning last, not how long she lasted after the pain ceased.

Now, why did not the child make an outcry of pain after the flames were extinguished? There is but one reason. It is this: The extensive burning destroyed a great deal of surface or skin integument. From this there followed a profound shock to vitality which overpowered the sensorium. Then all sensation was benumbed. She died in this shock of paralyzed sensation.

The brain is the great center of nerve sensation. The skin is the great surface of sensitive nerve expansion.

Therefore it is my conviction that when the great skin surface of nerve expansion had been destroyed the resulting shock overpowered the brain sensorium and obliterated further sense of feeling; that if she had continued to burn in the flames for a time longer she would have suffered no more pain. The disabled skin surface and the disabled brain sensorium were now functionless and well nigh dead.

Hence it is an immense relief to believe and know that those unfortunates in flames, whether by accident or at the stake, suffered less and not as long a time as we had supposed. Their agony of pain, bad as it must be, continued but one or two minutes. Of course a slow fire would extend the time and prolong the agony.—A Physician in Progressive Thinker.

Bishop Thorold's View of Children.

Bishop Thorold holds that it is a dangerous thing, even when right is on your side, to challenge a personal controversy with children. The chances are the child wins, as he clearly did on one occasion.

On an ocean steamer a few years ago an English clergyman was in close conversation with a lady, when a small boy of 6 years old lounged up and coolly joined in. The incautious divine, thinking it well to administer a reproof to the child who had become an awful nuisance to everybody, looked as grave as he could and observed, "My young friend, when I was your age, little boys did not join the conversation of their elders until they were invited." The reply was instant and would have been more crushing but for the fact that the supposed aged one was well under 60 and did not look his years. But it was straight, and gave much joy. "I guess that was 70 or 80 years ago, you bet." Probably that good man never runs on a child's spear now.

Are we very far wrong in supposing that "that good man," as well as the "humbler person" and "the church dignitary" of the other stories quoted, is none else than a certain well known bishop himself?—Westminster Gazette.

Try It.

At a social gathering the other evening the question arose as to the number of different ways in which this line from Gray's "Elegy" can be constructed:

"The plowman homeward plods his weary way."

Many guesses were hazarded as to the number, but a gentleman who professed to have worked it out, and who was the proposer of the problem, gave an answer which is so startling that I hesitate to repeat it. Let some of my "type friends" figure on the matter a bit for their own satisfaction.—New York World.

A Grand Improvement.

A.—What is that curious machine that Count M. has had constructed on your recommendation? He tells me the thing cost a lot of money, but he is delighted at its beneficial effect on his health. What is it for?

B. (Count M.'s medical adviser)—The machine is intended to pump fresh air from outside into the close and stuffy library where the count spends most of his time.

A.—Yes, but wouldn't it do just as well if the windows were opened?

B.—Certainly, but my occupation as the count's family doctor would be gone if I dared to suggest anything so simple.—Buntes Allerlei.

Ocean Derelicts.

The distance which derelicts traverse is much greater than is generally supposed. A careful record of observations has resulted in the preparation of a chart which shows that the hulk of the schooner Fannie E. Wolston has drifted during the last five years more than 10,000 miles. This calculation is based on 46 reports of its having been sighted. Another derelict, which began its wanderings in 1891, drifted about 3,500 miles up to the time it was last seen, when it had been afloat 615 days. The W. L. White, another floating terror of the sea, roamed over the north Atlantic for 310 days, covering in that time about 6,000 miles.—New York Tribune.

Reciprocity.

Mrs. Nuwed—I want to confess something to you, dearest. I deceived you about my age; it is more than I told you.

Mr. Nuwed—Then I may as well reciprocate, darling. I deceived you about my income; it is less than I told you.—London Tit-Bits.

TABLE MANNERS.

How They Have Been Evolved Out of Savage Customs.

How did table manners arise? Where do they come from? Like Topsy and other human institutions, they "just growed." And it is surprising how slow of development has been the sentiment of cleanliness and neatness which was the principal cause of the invention of the implements and dishes used in serving food and eating.

In good old paleolithic times, when human beings were always within 24 hours of starvation, man ate only with his fingers. He hunted for his food in the woods or by the seashore, and he picked the bones clean. Two table articles are found among uncivilized people—the knife and the spoon. The knife was originally a weapon of attack and defense. It was used for cutting and carving flesh, but its convenience in eating soon became apparent.

The origin of the spoon is uncertain. It must have been invented at a very ancient date, for it is found among people that have never come into contact with civilization. The necessity of having some implement for dipping water seems to have led first to the invention of the calabash or the use of the cocoanut shell and later on to the spoon.

We must wait 4,000 years before we find the fork. Or, as a French writer on table etiquette has said, "from the creation of the world to the beginning of the seventeenth century man ate only with his fingers." This is, however, a mistake of 400 years, for we find forks as early as the thirteenth century, when they are mentioned as being kept for special purposes. Thus John, duke of Brittany, is said to have used a fork to pick up "soppys," and Piers Graveston had three for eating pears with.—Lee J. Vance in Lippincott's.

The Age For Marrying.

"If things keep on this way, we won't have any grandfathers and grandmothers in 50 years," observed a man who had been running his eyes along the list of marriage licenses.

"Look here, in this list of 84 licenses all but two of the men are more than 22 years old, and all but two of the women are above 18. It would seem that the average age of a groom these days is 30, while the bride is but two or three years younger."

He ran over the ages and found that the average age of the groom was 28 and of the bride 27.

"Now, what does that mean?" he continued. "A man does not marry until he is 30. If he has sons and daughters, they will not reach the marrying age until he is at least 50, and if he hopes to see his grandchildren grow up he must live to be at least 80 or 90.

"In the country where I was born people married young, and it wasn't uncommon to have grandmothers who were less than 40 years old. But if 30 is to be the marrying age in Chicago we will at least have to get along without great-grandfathers."—Chicago Record.

His Motto.

Jinks—There's a man whose motto is, "Pay as you go."

Winks—An excellent motto. Who is he?

Jinks—He's a railroad president and never gives passes.—New York Weekly.

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DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 9.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.37 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.58 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.45 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.34 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Attin 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.33 a m, Tarboro 12.30 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.09 p m, Magnolia 4.16 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.15 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 3.10 p m, Weldon 9.37 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.30 a m, Warsaw 8.15 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 a m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.00 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; returning leaves Tarboro 4 43 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 p m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 6 a m, Nashville 6 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton daily except Sunday at 9.00 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.30 a m and 10 40 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 7.02 p m, arrive Bishopville 7 30 p m, Lucknow 8.10 p m, returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m, Bishopville 7 00 a m; arrive Elliott 7 38 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 00 p m, arrives Dillon 6.18 p m, Latta 6.31 p m, Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily. Datta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Dunbar 7 50 p m, returning leave Dunbar 6 30 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.30 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 6.30 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.05 a m, 8.55 a m, 8.00 p m, Hartsville 9.00 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.35 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.31 p m, arrive Lanc's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 5 p m, arrive Lanes 8.38 a m, 5.35 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 3.55 p m, Smithfield 5.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.58 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m. Returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.33 p m, arrive Wilson 1.30 p m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1895

A SERIOUS CHARGE

Against Frank Blair and Wife, Formerly of Asheville, N. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ASHEVILLE, June 5.—Frank Blair, formerly of Asheville, reported in jail at Los Angeles, Cal., with his wife, charged with child-murder, was one of this city's most popular young men. He is closely connected with several prominent families here. For years he was agent of the Richmond & Danville Railroad here. His first wife died in Asheville three years ago. Blair married Miss Claudia Demens, daughter of P. A. Demens, a Russian, who had settled here and organized the P. A. Demens Wood Working Company. Blair gave up his position with the railroad company and with his father-in-law's family went to California. Little has been heard from him since his departure for the West.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Closed Firm and Higher With Corn and Oats—Pork Products Steady and Moderately Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, June 5.—After a session in which weakness predominated the wheat market during the next thirty minutes improved beyond expectations and closed ¼c higher than yesterday. When trading began holders found much to discourage them. There was cool, delightful weather, with rains where they were needed, to help growing wheat. The cables from Liverpool were weak and lower. Russia had shipped a large quantity of wheat to importing countries. These items and the evident anxiety of the people to whom a large line of wheat was put last night to sell out, caused weakness and the loss of about one cent at the opening. During the day there were several rallies and declines, but ultimately firmness prevailed, early sellers coming in as buyers before the trading was concluded. July wheat opened from 76¼c to 75⅞c, sold between 75⅞c and 77¼c, closing at 77¼c, with the gain above noted. Cash wheat was weak early.

July corn opened at 50½c, sold between that and 51⅝c, closing at 51⅜@51⅝c—¼@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was fairly steady, sales averaging at about unchanged prices.

July oats closed⅝@¾c. higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

Provisions—Product was in a neglected condition. A few scalpers were trying to keep themselves in practice but the returns were not amazingly profitable. The hog market was lower and communicated weakness to provisions at the opening, the latter business being on the same basis. A slight rally occurred through the medium of strength of grain. July pork, lard and ribs each closed moderately higher.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star,

NEW YORK, June 5.—The *Sun* says: Cotton rose three to four points early in the day but reacted and fell nine to eleven points, closing steady with sales of 141,800 bales. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot with sales of 8,000 bales. Futures advanced one point, but lost the improvement and closed barely steady with a decline of one half to one point. That market will be closed on June 6th, 7th and 8th. The signal service predicted occasional showers and cooler weather.

The Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Charleston advanced ¼c. Augusta received 144 against 94 last week, and 17 last year. Houston 127 against 392 last week, and 256 last year. Port receipts 6,389 against 2,027 this day last week and 857 last year; thus far this week 13,057 against 14,861 thus far last week. Spot cotton here was quiet and unchanged; 288 bales were sold for spinning.

To-day's features: For a time this morning the market showed a rising tendency, owing to some unfavorable crop reports, an advance in Liverpool, an estimated advance in the Texas acreage of 16 per cent., and covering of shorts. Later on, however, Southern selling, some reaction in Liverpool, and rather more favorable crop reports from some sections caused a reaction, and the market wound up lower for the day. The general outlook for the cotton trade is believed to be very promising, and many look for a considerable rise this summer. One firm said:

"It is a simple mathematical calculation, inasmuch as this crop does not promise to be an average one, and as the average production of lint cotton is less than 185 pounds per acre, while a bale of cotton averages about 465 pounds of lint, that the crop is not likely to be, under such circumstances, more than 7,000,000 bales, but allowing 500,000 bales for errors in acreage or otherwise, and a maximum yield of 7,500,000 bale will be a conservative one. The South is realizing that they are not in the business of cultivating cotton crops for the sake of their health, and, realizing their power, by a curtailment of the yield they propose to have something to say in the future as to the price at which they are willing to part with what they have been raising heretofore with bankruptcy to themselves. This idea has been drilled into them very thoroughly during the past six months and the fruits of it, we think, will be seen in the coming crop.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Spirits turpentine quiet and easy at 29½@29¾c. Rosin dull and easy; strained common to good $1 55@1 60.

CHARLESTON, June 5—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c; receipts were 44 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15; receipts 286 barrels.

SAVANNAH, June 5.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26¾c bid; sales 500 casks; buyer expecting better prices; 1,478 casks. Rosin firm; declined 5c on G, and 10c on H and I grades; sales to-day were 3,000 barrels; closing quotations: A, B, C $1 10, D $1 90, E $1 25, F $1 40, G $1 50, H $1 75, I $1 80, K $2 95, M $3 45, N $3 55, window glass $3 65, water white $3 90.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

WILL ANNOUNCE NO CHANGES IN HIS OFFICIAL FAMILY

For the Present, at Least—Judge Moran, of Chicago, May be Attorney General—Auditor Morton Removed for Cause—Resignation of the Collector at Georgetown, D. C., Called For.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—President Cleveland has removed from office C. B. Morton, of Maine, Auditor for the Navy Department in the Treasury. His successor will be promptly announced.

Mr. Morton's tenure of office has been very precarious for the past six months. The causes that led up to the action taken to-day are connected with the appointment of the Collector of Customs at his home town in Maine. There were two candidates, both excellent men, it is said, and both well backed. A spirited contest arose, and Mr. Morton sided with the present collector. By agreement the present collector was appointed with the understanding that his chief opponent should be named as chief deputy. Mr. Morton, on behalf of the present collector, agreed to this. The arrangement was never carried out. Other causes are assigned as lending reason to the present action, among these being Mr. Morton's interference, as an officer of the Treasury, in Maine appointments, generally against the well known policy of the President that subordinates should not use their official position to further the aspirations of office-seekers.

It is alleged that Mr. Morton has written uncomplimentary letters about Mr. Cleveland which have just come to light. Mr. Morton was Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Treasury Department during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. When seen this morning he professed to know nothing about his removal, but he was engaged in removing the private papers from his desk.

The President to-day called for the resignation of Wm. H. Manonge, Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C., to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. Some time since complaints were made and investigated as to irregularities in Mr. Manonge's business methods.

The President has given no indication as to when he will announce the changes in his official family, and it is said that, granted he has determined on what changes are to be made, he will not make the announcement for some little time, out of respect to the memory of Secretary Gresham. The name of Judge Moran, of Chicago, which has been added to the list of possibilities for the office of Attorney General, seems to have this basis of possibility behind it: Mr. J. W. Doane, of Chicago, a prominent banker and vice president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has been in Washington several days and is known to be a great admirer of Mr. Moran. Mr. Doane was an intimate friend of Secretary Gresham and accompanied the President and the Cabinet to Chicago on the Gresham funeral train.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

An Officer of the Spanish Army Shot to Death in Madrid For Assaulting Captain General Primo Rivera.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, June 5.—Major Clavijo, the assailant of Captain General Primo Rivera, was shot this morning. At two o'clock Clavijo was awakened by the guard and the sentence of the Court Martial and the War Minister's confirmation of the finding of the Court were read to him. The condemned man listened to the reading without showing signs of emotion. He complained, however, that he had not been allowed to get a good night's sleep. At 5 o'clock he was conducted to the prison chapel, where he attended mass and made confession. He was then informed that his execution was fixed for 7 o'clock on the field of San Isidro.

A carriage awaited him at the prison entrance and as he stepped inside the vehicle, together with the priests, it was surrounded by an infantry guard and the march began. On arriving at San Isidro Calvijo descended from the carriage with the air of a man who came out for a pleasure drive. As he alighted he was surrounded by the priests of the Brotherhood of Penance and Charity, whom he saluted gravely. One of the priests then stepped forward and veiled the condemned man's eyes with a handkerchief and then withdrew, leaving Clavijo standing alone awaiting the fatal moment. The splendid military bearing of the condemned man aroused the sympathy of all present, the officer in command of the guard being noticeably affected, and there were traces of deep emotion in his voice as he gave the order to fire.

As the order was given there was a roar of musketry and Clavijo fell with three bullets in his head, but he was not yet dead. Seeing that he moved, the order was given to fire another shot, which took effect in the chin, and as there was still motion in the body, another shot was fired into his heart. Clavijo being then pronounced dead the troops marched past the body and returned to their quarters. The large crowd which had assembled in the square groaned in horror at seeing the soldiers fire three times upon the unfortunate officer, twice in his prostrate body.

SUITS FOR LIBEL.

Against the Proprietor of the Philadelphia North American and the Editor of a New York Paper.

By the United Press.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Ernest F. Birmingham, editor of the *Fourth Estate*, was arrested this morning on a charge of criminal libel, brought by The United Press. He was taken before Justice MacMahon and upon examination being waved he was paroled in the custody of his counsel until 2 o'clock, when he promised to furnish $500 bail. The libel complained of by The United Press was printed in the issue of the *Fourth Estate* of May 30th.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Clayton McMichael, proprietor of the Philadelphia *North American* and a director in the Associated Press, was served with a complaint in this city this morning in a libel suit brought by the United Press in the Supreme Court, the amount sued for being $100,000. The publication complained of appeard in the issue of the *North American* dated June 1st.

E. H. Wright, who travelled for the shoe firm of Wingo, Elliott & Crump, Richmond, Va., and who lived in Asheville, N. C., was drowned at Flat Rock yesterday morning. He leaves a widow.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

FREE SILVER MEN IN CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

It Came Near Breaking Up in a Row at the Start—Because of Resolution Endorsing Gov. Altgeld—Convention Organized—The Speeches—Strongly Against President Cleveland—Platform Adopted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 5.—Had it not been for the timely action of Secretary of State W. H. Hinrichsen, who issued the call for to-day's Illinois Democratic Silver Convention, the event would have ended in a row. It all came about because of a plank in the resolutions endorsing Governor Altgeld. It had been expressly agreed before the Convention was called to order that there was to be no action taken outside of that for which the call provided—the placing of the seal of approval on free coinage and the election of delegates to a National Convention to be held some time in the near future.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 4.—This morning's trains visibly augmented the number of the delegates to the Democratic Silver Convention, and the prospects of it being a success were correspondingly increased. At one time it looked as if the country was holding back, and that the representation outside of the city districts would be so small as to seriously affect the standing of silver in the State of Illinois, but all fear of this was at an end when the delegates assembled in the commodious Hall of Representatives in the Capitol at noon to-day.

Every delegate who valued his standing with his fellows wore on his coat a badge shaped like an inverted triangle, the apex of which was a small gold nugget and the remainder sixteen lumps of silver. Besides this each man carried a broad blue badge, telling for what he was there.

Secretary of State Henrichsen, by virtue of his office, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, called the meeting to order. The Committee on Temporary Organization reported their recommendations which were adopted: Chairman, Monroe C. Crawford, of Union county; Secretary, Arthur C. Bentley, of Pike. Assistants, Wm. J. Cochran, of Polk; W. P. McDowell, of Vermillion; John D. Breckinridge, of Bolton; Robert I. Hunt, of Mason; Wm. Stoeffel, of McHenry; H. T. Elbericin, Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Sparks, of McDonough. Temporaty Choirman Crawford said he would not delay the proceedings of the Convention by making a speech. He would, however, say that the eyes of the whole country were on this Convention. Let its action be no uncertain one. Let it not beat about the bush, nor mince matters, but declare either unconditionally for gold or for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

When Chairman Crawford had finished his brief speech a delegate from one of the country towns started the movement to keep all abuse of Cleveland or praise of Atgeld out of the convention by introducing a resolution that all resolutions of a political nature, be received and referred to the committee on resolutions without being read.

Thomas Merritt, of Marion county, was on his feet in an instant and strenuously objected to having what he called the gag law applied to the Convention. He wanted any resolution introduced to be duly read.

It was evident there was going to be a hot fight by the enemies of the Administration to get in their attacks. The original introducer of the resolution withdrew and the point remained unsettled.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock, to allow the various committees to prepare their reports. The make-up of the Committee on Resolutions shows an overwhelming proponderance of free silver and anti-Cleveland men. Not content with the regular selection of this committee, a motion was offered to add ex-Congressman Hunter to the committee. This was carried by acclamation. Hunter is a violent anti-Cleveland man, and has been berating the President as a traitor to his party. Despite the assurances given out by the leaders last night, that the Convention would not undertake to condemn the National Administration, some of the friends of President Cleveland seemed apprehensive of coming trouble.

The delegates from the various Congressional Districts met at 10 o'clock to select delegates to the proposed National Convention on the currency question. In some of these caucuses the subject of denouncing Cleveland and Palmer was talked over in an informal way, but the sentiment appeared to be against that which was not convervative. In the case of the Seventeenth Congressional District, Gen. Palmer's home, a resolution was offered instructing the chairman of the delegation and the district member of the Committee on Resolutions to vote against any proposition to either condemn the National Administration or endorse the State administration.

Several speeches were made on the subject and the general expression, while strongly against Cleveland, was that it would be bad policy for the Convention to take any action which would widen the breach between the two factions of the Democracy. Timothy T. Beach voiced this sentiment in a peppery speech, in which he spoke bitterly of Cleveland as a traitor to the Democracy, but said he did not think it the business of a monetary convention to denounce him.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock. The Committee on Credentials reported that as there were no contests all the delegates should be declared entitled to seats.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then made its report. Judge Samuel P. McConnell was then conducted to the chair and spoke as follows:

This Convention has a most peculiar and moot important significance. Heretofore managers of political parties have so arranged that party politics should be declared only at the time candidates were chosen, and only a short time before the gathering of the franchises of the people. The result has been often that our Conventions have put forth a mere assertion of general principles, or on live issues expressed themselves in meaningless commonplaces. Colorless candidates have been presented to the people, or candidates unsympathetic with the real purpose of the party.

This Convention makes a departure, and it is intended not only to allow a free discussion before the next political engagement, but to define our party position with distinctness and definiteness, so that no voter shall fail to understand us, and no candidate—if chosen to office—have a chance to defeat our command.

At the very beginning of this contest let us make up our minds that we won't be frightened by nursery tales and that we won't give up our fight because they call us names. Let us bear in mind, in view of the direful predictions of the monometallists, that we have not much gold at present, and that what little we have we bought with four per cent. gold interest-bearing bonds, and that even what little we have we keep through the courtesy of Baron Rothschild and Mr. Morgan. Remember all the time we are not only depressing trade, but straining our financial resources to perpetuate a financial system which we don't believe in and which we never knowingly established. We are trying to pretend that we have plenty of gold to redeem all our obligations and yet we know—or ought to know—that with any concerted demand upon the Treasury we would be immediately bankrupt. That is true, too, of any nation pretending to a gold standard system. We are demanding the restoration of silver as redemption money in order that our system may be more honest and less pretentious. International agreement is by no means necessary.

Until human wisdom has devised some other financial system than that now recognized by the entire world, gold and silver will continue to be used as money. And so long as we are to use metals as a representative of value and as an aid to exchange, we cannot afford to dispense with either silver or gold. We cannot afford to allow all value to be represented in either metal, nor rely upon one or the other as the sole medium of exchange. The quantity of either is so limited that the demand for the one exclusively preferred would tend constantly to appreciate it, working not only injustice to the debtor, but also, by the apparent reduction of prices, a constant check to enterprise and commerce.

We who are in favor of the remonetization of silver say there is no injustice—even to the creditor—if the government shall restore silver to its old place in our monetary system.

The time has come to rebuke those who distrust the wisdom of the people and accept the selfish wisdom of the money changers and the bond holders. The time has come now for us to be definite in demand and resolute in exacting obedience from our official servants. We must say—and say it with the voice of command—that we demand the remonetization of silver at the ratio established by law. The system we want restored has been approved by long experience, has been sanctioned by our progress, is justified by our situation, and is necessary to our National independence and prosperity. We must rid ourselves of the veto power of New York and London. Let the people command and our official servants must obey.

The platform adopted is as follows:

Whereas, silver and gold have been the principal money metals of the world for thousands of years and silver was recognized and used as honest money between nations notwithstanding the varying ratios between silver and gold, and

Whereas, the demonetization of silver has deprived the people of the free use and benefits of an invaluable and original money metal, and has increased debts and added to the burdens of the people by lowering the value of labor products;

Whereas, the Constitution of the U. S. prohibits the use of anything but gold and silver coin as legal tender for the payments of debts, thereby recognizing the fact that coin composed of gold and silver is honest money and fit to be used as legal tender; therefore, by the Democracy of Illinois in convention assembled be it

Resolved, That we are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the United States, and demand the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation, and that such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and that all contracts hereafter executed for the payments of money, whether in gold, silver, or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender,

Resolved, That we request the Democratic National Committee to call a Democratic National Convention to consider the money question, not later than August, 1895. If the said National Committee refuse to call such convention, then we invite the Democratic State Committees of the other States to take concurrent action with the Democratic State Committee of this State in calling such convention.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Centennial Celebration — Three Thousand People Present—Orations—Centennial Sonnet.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, May 5.—The great day of the centennial celebration of the State University opened this morning at Chapel Hill and the exercises were in every way impressive from every standpoint—especially from the Southern standpoint, that this is the only University south of Mason's and Dixon's line that is one hundred years old. There were 3,000 people present in the great Memorial Hall at 11 o'clock this morning and the audience was a picturesque contrast of young women, many of them grandchildren of alumni present fifty years ago. All joined with solemn measure in "Old Hundred," which was followed by orations by ex-Congressman A. M. Waddell for the old University and A. H. Eller for the new.

The Centennial sonnet was read by the author, Henry Jerome Stockard, a young North Carolina poet now getting to be well-known through the *Century* and other magazines. It is as follows:

"As what to our dim-sighted human eyes
Seem dams of evening gathering chill and gray
Around a century's slowly sinking day,
Relentlessly expunging fields and skies—
In truth, are only morning mists that rise
But to be sundered by a level ray,
And backward driven from the heavens away,
Where lift new heights engrained with unknown dies—
So be thy life through centuries unborn:
Around thy West no sunsets saddening gloom,
Nor shades of night thy landscape falling o'er,
But dawning ever of some wider morn
Whose reaches unconjectured suns illume—
Dayward till years shall come and go no more."

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star,

Brooklyn—Brooklyn 4; Cincinnati 6.
New York—New York 4; Louisville 3.
Boston—Boston 9; Pittsburg 4.
Baltimore—Baltimore 6; Chicago 2.
Philadelphia—Philadelphia 2; St. Louis 13.
Washington—Washington-Cleveland game called at the end of the 4th inning—rain.
New Orleans—New Orleans 6; Atlanta 5.
Portsmouth—Portsmouth 2; Roanoke 8.
Nashville—Nashville 8; Little Rock 7.
Petersburg—Petersburg 0; Richmond 5.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Southern Said to Have Acquired Control of the Georgia, Southern & Florida R. R. Co.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 4.—President Samuel Spencer says the Southern Railway Co. has acquired control of the re-organized Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co. by the purchase of a majority of the outstanding bond certificates of the re-organization committee. The line is the most direct between the Ohio river and Southern Georgia and Central Florida. The Georgia, Southern & Florida has its terminus on the St. Johns river, and exchanges business with the Plant System and the Florida Central & Peninsular and other lines in Florida, and its control will materially strengthen the Southern Railway in its traffic relations with all the important Florida lines.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A New Move in the Dispensary Case—In Contempt of Simonton's Order.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5.—This morning another interesting legal move was made in the matter of the dispensary law. State Commissioner Mixson and liquor constable Beach were arrested. The proceedings are made under the special conspiracy act of Congress, which was referred to in the Deba case. They were arrested upon a warrant sworn out by two leading citizens, Messrs. Muller and Beck, before U. S. Commissioner Reid, of Newberry. They are charged with conspiracy to violate the special inter-State commerce act of 1090 in seizing some beer belonging to the complainants. The Commissioner also issued a warrant for the search and seizure of the confiscated liquor. The prisoners were taken up for a preliminary hearing. Dr. Pope appeared for the complainants and asked that they be bound over for conspiracy. The assistant Attorney-General told the deputy marshal to consider the seized property in his possession for the purposes of this case. The State maintains that the defendants cannot be held criminally liable under this act of Congress. The hearing will be continued at 3.30 o'clock. This is an entirely new proceeding.

The hearing was concluded at the afternoon session. Dr. Pope and Judge Townsend both making lengthy speeches, the former arguing that the Commissioner had jurisdiction and the latter denying it. Dr. Pope's speech was a spicy one. The Commissioner decided that the defendants were in contempt of Judge Simonton's order of injunction, which he said was now the law, and bound Mixson over to appear for trial at the November term of the United States Supreme Court here in the sum of $1,000, making the constable's bond only half that amount.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Movements of Vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON June 5.—The cruiser Atlanta arrived at Ft. Monroe to-day after coaling at Point Lambert. She will sail for New London in a few days to await the rendezvous of the North Atlantic squadron early in July when the New York and Columbia return from Kell. The Raleigh followed the Atlanta to Point Lambert for coal and as soon as her bunkers are full will proceed to New York to participate in the Harlem ship canal celebration on the 17th. The Raleigh will be joined by the Cincinnati at that time, both vessels being anchored at the western entrance of the canal

WARM WIRELETS.

Mrs. Cleveland and her children left Washington yesterday for Gray Gables. Mrs. Cleveland was accompanied by Mrs. Olney, the wife of the Attorney-General, who will go to her home at Falmouth, Mass.

The coroner's jury investigated the killing of Phil H. Fitzpatrick by Col. C. D. Loud, at Thunderbolt, near Savannah, Ga., and returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter. A magistrate's warrant has been sworn out by Fitzpatrick's friends, charging Loud with murder.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates, and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Wanted—Parties, transient or permanent, coming to New York City, to call at 443 W. 23d Street. Lovely location. Half block to elevated Station. Cool rooms, good board. Terms very reasonable. Respectable American family. June 5 3t

$5.00 to $50.00 Per week using and selling Old Reliable Plater. Every Family has rusty, worn knives, forks, spoons, &c., Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal. No experience or hard work; a good business. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. June 4 9t

The Wilmington Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C.—Employments Department.—We are prepared to have the public call and see us at our new building at No. 8 South Second street, between Market and Dock, where you can get a servant at short notice, free of charges. All kinds wanted. Come and be convinced. R. B. Reardon, Manager and proprietor. may 29 tf

Pepper and Spice—I am selling at prices that it will pay those who need anything of the kind to give me a call. In Flour, Sugar, Coffee and Groceries of all kinds I can offer best quality and lowest prices. I am Agent for Cutler Tobacco which is still the best and cheapest on the market. Neill McKinnon, No. 9 South Water street. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21

New Photographs—Your special attention is called to my new display of Photographs. Look at them. It will do you good. Have some made like them; they will be a source of joy to you forevermore. Fine photographs at $1 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS, 114 Market street. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Pale and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nun street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. c21

Hayden, F. M., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We Are Not All Alike.

While other stores grow smaller and poorer and finally dry up our one price spot cash Racket Store grows larger, stronger and richer every day. We solve this problem in this wise—we under buy and we under sell, that is the whole secret of this wonderful story. We are both hard-fisted country boys; we know nothing but work and are content to say honest labor is good enough for me. Our business has outgrown our own expectation, and to-day we are more cramped for room than ever, although we have just rented the large hall above our store which has 55x85 square feet; then we got crowded and had a gallery built in our store last September and now all the available space we have is completely filled with good, new and cheap goods. Everything we have is value and some things double value. I will tell you a few things: A man's 6-inch brim Maliga Hat 10c each, worth 20 and 25c. A woman's high crown Willow nicely banded Sailor Hat at 10c, worth 25c. 1,200 yards Table Oil Cloth for 10c, worth 25c, all colors and marble. 100 pair Lace Curtains at 50 a pair, 100 yards of Scrim at 5c a yard, 40 inches wide. 50 dozen fine Hemstitched Linen Handkerchief worth 12½c, our price 7c; Ladies' Hemstitched 5c. 100 fine gilt and enameled Picture Frames at 25c is a thing of beauty. 10 pair of Men's fine American Calf, Lace or Congress Shoes at $1.00, worth $1.50. 100 pair of fine Leather Slippers with pattent tips, all sizes, in black or tan at 50c.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop.
of Wilmington's big Racket Store.

P. S.—Mason's Fruit Jars, 1 quart 95c, 2 quarts $1.10. This price will only last one week then they will be higher.

june 2 tf

A GREAT STOCK —AT— FISHBLATE'S One Price Clothing House.

Men's All-wool Suits,

Sewed with Silk, $5, up.

Children's Sailor Suits,

$1.00.

Children's All-wool Suits, $1 up.

It is not our aim, nor has it ever been, to sell cheap Clothing.

If there is one thing we do avoid, it is "Shoddy Goods."

If you buy from us, remember—"Your money back if you want it."

S. H. FISHBLATE,

King Clothier.

may 26 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

ON DECK.

And he's fit to be there, too, beyond a doubt.
Whatever the place or
Occasion, a man should
Be suitably dressed for it.
No attire, however
Costly, suits either the
Wearer or the occasion
Even half tolerably, unless
It is perfect in fit.
Want of fit violates
All the ten commandments
Of dress.
Nothing can attone for
Such an offense.
The nearest approach a
Ready-made clothier
Can make to a fit,
Is to miss it.
It's much better to
Miss the missfit by
Coming to us and having
A substantial and stylish
Suit made to order at
A reasonable price.
Suits to order for $12.50.
Pants to order for $3.
Come and see me.

C. E. GORDON.

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts

June 2 tf

Notice.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after the 5th day of June, 1895, to all creditors of the Bank of New Hanover, at Wilmington, who have duly proved their claims before the Receiver. JUNIUS DAVIS,

my 30 10t Receiver.

University of Virginia.

Summer Law Lectures (twice weekly), 26th year of continuance. Begin 27th June, ends 30th August. Are of signal use—1st, to students who design to study at this or other Law School; 2d, to those who propose to read privately; and, 3d, to practitioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va., Charlottesville, Va.) to JNO. B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. my 7 5w tu th ss 1s1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$40,000 STOCK —OF— Dry Goods —AT— 50 Cents on the Dollar

We will offer the bankrupt stock of Davis & Zoeller, and stock from the peremtory auction sale of Hodges Bros., of Baltimore, at 50 cents on the dollar.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

116 Market Street.

The stock to be sold embraces in

Dress Goods and Silks.

Large lines Silk and Wool Henriettas.
All Wool Henriettas.
Batiste, Albatross, Glorias, Serges.
Plain Black Goods. Colored Henriettas.
Fancy Black Goods. Colored Serges and Fancy Weavers.
Ginghams, Satteens, Dress Flannel.
Shawls and Skirts.
Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, Linings, &c.

Hosiery Department.

Full lines of Foreign and Domestic Hosiery (principally Foreign; large portion fresh and in bulk in the Custom House), including
Ladies' and Children's and Men's and Boys' Hosiery.
Full lines of Summer Shirts and Drawers.
Summer Fabric Gloves.
Kid Gloves and Hosiery.
Neckwear, Negligee Shirts, Jean Drawers, Overalls, Jumpers, &c.

White Goods.

Linen Goods, Laces and Embroideries.
LINENS—Cream and Bleached Damasks.
Butchers' Linens, German Cloths.
Glass Toweling, all widths.
Linen Towels, Crashes, Turkish Towels, all of popular makes.

White Goods.

Full lines of Staple Foreign and Domestic Goods, viz:
India Linens, Victoria Lawns, India Dimities, Nainsook Checks and Stripes, Tuckings, White, Black and Colored Fancy Novelties, Swiss Muslins, Scotch Leppets, Percales.
QUILTS—Crotchet and Marseilles.
LACES—Full lines of Black and Cream Silk Laces, Irish Point, Oriental Laces, All-Overs, Nets, &c.
EMBROIDERIES—Full lines of Edgings and Insertings.
HANDKERCHIEFS—Full lines of assorted styles and qualities in 4-8, 5-8 and 3-4, in Hemstitched, Colored Borders, &c.

Don't miss the great sale at

KATZ & POLVOGT,

116 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.
TERMS CASH.

You Can Bet

WHENEVER YOU SEE A MAN WITH A nicely groomed moustache, a clean smooth shaven face without pimples and his hair always neat that he is a customer of Prempert's. We have but one price. Whatever you may be, tradesman or millionaire, when we shake those nickles up on Saturday night we do not know who they came from.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
Experts in Barbering.
my 5 tf 11 South Front St.

House and Shop.

FOR RENT.—Dwelling and Shop on northeast corner of Tenth and Princess streets. Everything in excellent repair.

Ap to
ap 28 3t D. O'CONNOR.

Sans Souci Fertilizer Works.

J. F. Garrell & Co.,
Manufacturers of
High Grade Fertilizers,

And dealers in Fertilizer Materials.
Special Fertilizers for all crops.
Special Potato Guano.
Fertilizers for Cotton & Corn.
High Grade Truck Fertilizers.
Bone Phosphate. Bone Meal.
Dried Blood. Tankage. Muriate of Potash. Fish Scrap. Nitrate of Soda. Acid Phosphate, Cotton Seed Meal. Cotton Seed Hull Ashes, and all other Fertilizer materials.

Our factory is located at Sans Souci Truck Farm, on Smith's Creek, near Wilmington, N. C.

may 29 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

GROATAN, Saturday, June 1
ONEIDA, Saturday, June 8

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA, Saturday, June 1
CROATAN Saturday, June 8

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA, Tuesday, May 28
CROATAN, Tuesday, June 4

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

THOS. G. EGAN, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.

my 28 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Going, Going, Gone.

Some things we are going to do and others that we ain't goin' to do.

WE ARE GOING
To try to sell to every man, woman and child in Wilmington.

WE AIN'T GOIN'
To dispense or sell stale or cheap stuff, because we can't; we don't carry such in stock.

WE ARE GOIN'
To do as we have done heretofore, dispense and sell only the best goods. If you want CHEAP Medicine don't come to us please, we don't want your trade.

WE AIN'T GOIN'
To charge you high prices because we have you by the neck (so to speak). We try not to abuse a confidence placed in us, and consequently charge only reasonable prices.

WE ARE GOIN'
To shut down on those who do not pay up promptly.

WE AIN'T GOIN'
To run the drug business for the benefit of deadbeats and make good customers pay for it.

WE ARE GOIN'
To do a larger business (with your help) this year than ever before.
It is a GONE conclusion that

Bunting's Pharmacy

Is the place to purchase your drugs, &c. my 26 tf

False Economy.

For any woman to buy a heavy Machine.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

Can be run with No. 120 Cotton in place of the regular band.
Does this not show what a light running machine it is?
SPECIAL RATES on the new improved

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

This week. 40 per cent. Saved.
This offer is limited.

Katz & Polvogt,

Sole agents Wheeler A Wilson Sewing Machine.

may 5 tf

The Happy Boy

Is the boy with a new pair of our comfortably-fitting Shoes. The older folks are equally well pleased with the fitting and wearing qualities of our Shoes—neat, easy to the foot, shapely and trim to the eye, satisfactory in wear and satisfactory in price.

If you haven't tried them, call in and let us fit you We have any style or kind you desire, and at any price.

Geo. R. French & Sons,
108 North Front St.,
Opposite Orton House.

my 26 tf

EVERYTHING REQUIRED

To supply a first class table is always found in our stock of staple and fancy groceries. Housekeepers in Wilmington fancy our goods, and we may add that they also fancy our prices. We don't wonder at that because it's exceedingly pleasant to find high quality and low prices brought together. We keep 'em together and that keeps our trade brisk. Come to the dollar saver's Mecca for your groceries. You'll fare best if you make your bill of fare more than fair by purchasing your groceries from our aggregation of everything in the line of Choice Table Supplies.

DOZIER & LEE.

may 29 tf

Compound Syrup of Prunes, A Purely Vegetable Laxative.

PLEASANT to the taste and efficient in action.

Especially adapted to the wants of delicate women and children. It rarely or never causes griping; is pleasant to the taste, does not ferment